VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1228)

Name of Candidate	SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30591
Center	ONLINE	Date	29/7/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the importance of departmentally related standing committees in improving the overall effectiveness of Parliament. Also, discuss the issues that they currently face. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में सुधार लाने में विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान में उनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) scrutinize the budget - looking at provisions specific to each department eg. health, defence, human resource development, etc.

Importance

→ save Parliamentary time

→ greater scope of debate and discussion in Committees

→ in-depth scrutiny not possible in full House

→ Committee members nominated by Speaker on basis of proportional representation → representation based on party strength in House → inclusive nature

Scanned by CamScanner

→ both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha participate in DRSCs

Issues

→ Paucity of time given to DRSCs → preparing of Budget has further reduced time

→ Lack of technical expertise

→ Advisory in nature → recommendations are not binding

→ Certain money bills are not sent to DRSCs

WAY FORWARD

- giving more time to DRSCs
- greater staff support to Parliament Secretariat
- independent Budget Evaluation Office
- use of technology

Improving functioning of DRSCs will increase accountability of executive.

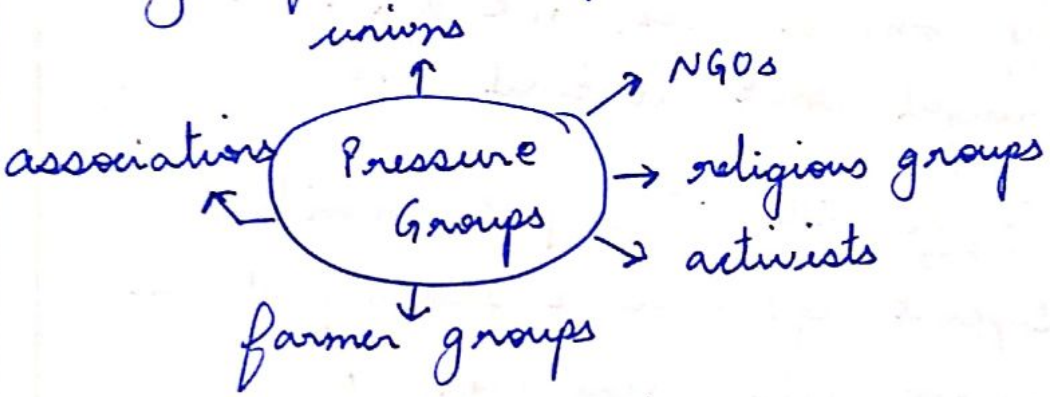
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Illustrate how pressure groups have emerged as a strong mechanism for making democracy participatory and responsive. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि किस प्रकार दबाव समूह, लोकतंत्र को सहभागी और अनुक्रियाशील बनाने हेतु एक सुदृढ़ तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं।

Pressure groups are non-political groups that do not participate in elections but nevertheless exercise a strong influence on politics.



Role in Democracy

→ Spread of Awareness - support specific causes; distribute pamphlets, stage street plays, hold demonstrations, etc... Eg: Greenpeace has informed people of environment rights

→ Participation in Popular Movements - role of activists in Narmada Bachao

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Andolan attracted media attention

→ Attempt to influence policy-making eg. business groups lobby for tax reforms, farmer groups for loan waiver

→ Engage with judiciary eg. PILs filed by Common Cause, ADR and PUCL have brought about electoral reforms

→ Engage with citizenry to mobilize support eg: pressure groups protested against Delhi Gang Rape, 2012

Pressure groups have broadened people's role in democracy to make it more participative. Party leaders can no longer ignore vocal groups making them more accountable & responsive.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Explain the structure and functions of the National Human Rights Commission. In view of its functioning since its inception, suggest measures for further improvement. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग की संरचना और कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इसके कार्य पद्धति के आलोक में, आगे और सुधार हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a statutory body that upholds various human rights convention to which India is signatory as well Constitutional values.

STRUCTURE - judicial members (including retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court as Chairperson)
- experts in the field of human rights / activists
- chairperson of National Commission of Women, SCs and STs as ex-officio members

FUNCTIONS
- looks into complaints of human rights violations (has suo-moto powers)
- power of civil court; operates on

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

principles of natural justice
- regular inspections of prisons
- research into improving guidelines & protecting human rights in India

MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT

→ advice can be made binding
→ separate secretarial + investigative staff
→ should be allowed to look at complaints even after 1 yr of its occurence
→ conducting review of implementation of recommendations
→ international collaboration with UN Human Rights Commission
→ support to organizations promoting human rights protection in India

As Supreme Court has said, NHRC cannot remain a "toothless tiger."

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlight the ordinance-making powers of the Governor. Also enumerate the range of steps open to him when a Bill is presented after its passage by the state legislature. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राज्यपाल की अध्यादेश जारी करने की शक्तियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधायिका द्वारा पारित कोई विधेयक जब उसे प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तब उसके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Governor has ordinance making powers under Art. 213 of the Constitution as follows:-

→ co-extensive with powers of state legislature

→ can only be exercised when either House is not in session

→ based on advice of state Council of Ministers (CoM)

Ordinances aim to deal with administrative exigencies when House is not in session.

ON PASSAGE OF BILL

→ MUST be approved in case of money bill

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ordinary Bill
- → Approved
- → Rejected
- → Returned for reconsideration
- → Reserved for consideration of Presiden
- → "pocket veto"

Although the Governor is the symbolic head of state, he plays important role in law-making at state level.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the issue of 'office of profit' as it has featured in the recent practices and debates in Indian polity. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

हालिया परिपाटियों और वाद-विवादों के आलोक में भारतीय राजव्यवस्था में 'लाभ के पद' के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Office of profit is not defined in the Constitution, but according to Supreme Court involves:

→ remuneration by executive

→ post where executive wields influence (eg. in appointment)

→ post involving position of power/status

According to the Constitution, an MP/MLA stands disqualified on holding an office of Profit. The Committee on office of Profit in Parliament decides which posts are exempted from being office of Profit eg: Minister is not an office of profit.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent Debates

Appointment of Delhi MLAs as legislative secretary lead to disqualification, even though post did not involve renumeration. However, appointment blurred boundary between legislature and executive, going against separation of powers under Art 51.

Deciding on scope and definition of office of profit is must to bring clarity in appointments.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Highlight the importance of State Finance Commission in strengthening fiscal federalism in India. Do you agree with the view that they have not been provided with the necessary environment to play their rightful role?

(150 Words) 10 Marks

भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को सुदृढ़ करने में राज्य वित्त आयोग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इन्हें अपनी यथोचित भूमिका के निर्वहण हेतु आवश्यक वातावरण प्रदान नहीं किया गया है?

State Finance Commissions are Constitutional bodies as per 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.

ROLE
- → recommending allocation of state funds to local bodies
- → recommending powers of local taxation to be devolved to local bodies
- → Steps to improve financial viability of local bodies

However, State Finance Commissions have not been provided necessary environment as :-

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Lax attitude by states - many states have not constituted SFC
- Low percentage of recommendation acceptance with few exceptions like Kerala and West Bengal
- Lack of financial data at local level → makes recommendations vague in nature
- No review of implementation records on fiscal performance

WAY FORWARD
- → improving surveying
- → better collaboration between SFC and state
- → learning from best practices eg. Kerala

Improving SFC performance is key to fulfilling goal of Art 40.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the significance and controversies, if any, associated with the Article 35A of the Indian constitution. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35A के महत्व और उससे संबद्ध विवादों, यदि कोई हो, की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Art 35A of the Constitution allows the state of Jammu and Kashmir to define "permanent residency" in state.

ISSUES

→ It was introduced by Presidential Order under Art 370, not by Parliament

→ Limits property rights/ residence to people within state → goes against Art 19

→ If Kashmiri women marry anyone who is not a permanent resident, her children lose residency/ property rights

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ scholarships, job opportunities in state services limited to permanent resident

→ denies permanent residency rights to certain groups including refugees and certain scheduled castes

Art 35A is part of special, autonomous status enjoyed by the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Independent India adopted a modified version of the Westminster model of government. In this context discuss the commonalities and differences between the political system of India and UK. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

स्वतंत्र भारत ने सरकार की वेस्टमिंस्टर प्रणाली का एक संशोधित संस्करण अपनाया। इस संदर्भ में भारत और UK की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के मध्य समानताओं और विभेदों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Due to colonial history and diverse nature of country, India adopted Westminster model of government.

Commonalities

→ collective responsibility of Council of Ministers (CoM)

→ CoM headed by Prime Minister

→ universal adult suffrage

→ bicameralism and direct elections

→ presence of Parliamentary Committees

→ party-system based on First Past the Post voting

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Differences

→ in Britain, PM must belong to lower house

→ President is unelected unlike India where indirect elections are practiced ie. India is a republic

→ unlike Britain, India does not have absolute Parliamentary sovereignty

→ India has written Constitution

→ Britain has flexible procedure of amendment

Both political systems have adapted to the demands of each country's polity.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. List the parliamentary mechanisms available for the scrutiny of regulators. Also, discuss major steps through which parliamentary oversight of regulators can be strengthened. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

नियामकों की संवीक्षा के लिए उपलब्ध संसदीय प्रणालियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, उन प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से नियामकों की संसदीय निगरानी को सुदृढ़ किया जा सकता है।

Parliamentary oversight extends to regulators such as CAG, TRAI, CVC, etc...

Parliamentary Mechanisms

- bodies like CAG have to place reports before Parliament
- Parliamentary Committees can examine functioning of regulatory bodies
- functioning of regulators can be raised during Question Hour
- Speaker can summon head of regulatory body under extraordinary situations

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Improving Parliamentary Oversight

→ computerization of proceedings of scrutiny

→ increasing technical expertise of Lok Sabha Secretariat

→ separate Committee formed to report on regulator performance

Improving Parliamentary Oversight is key to establishing Parliamentary Sovereignty.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Political parties are an integral part of the democratic set up of India. In the context, discuss the need for strengthening the process of institutionalization of intra-party democracy in political parties in India.

(150 Words) 10 Marks

राजनीतिक दल भारत की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अभिन्न अंग हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में अंत: दलीय लोकतंत्र को संस्थागत किये जाने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Growth of nepotism and centralization of power within political parties have raised demand to institutionalize intra-party democracy.

[MEASURES TO DO SO]

→ mandatory party meetings among all members on monthly basis

→ mandatory election of Party President

→ bringing political parties under Right to Information Act (RTI)

→ feedback mechanism to stay connected with field level functionaries

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IMPACT

→ Party democracy will lead to participative democracy → increasing likelihood of 'ordinary citizens' to obtain party ticket

→ Reduce role of black money in politics

→ Reduces cult based / dynasty based politics → bringing back focus on issues, government performance and ideology.

→ Reduce criminalization of political parties

In a Parliamentary democracy like India, reforms in political parties are must.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Explain why it is argued that India is a sui generis case of federalism.
(250 Words) 15 Marks

व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि भारत संघवाद का एक अद्वितीय उदाहरण है।

"Federalism" is part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. India is a 'holding together' federalism which brings together diverse units (unity among diversity).

SUI GENERIS CASE

→ strong regional identity makes federalism necessary

→ demand for separate states by people (on linguistic, ethnic, administrative grounds)

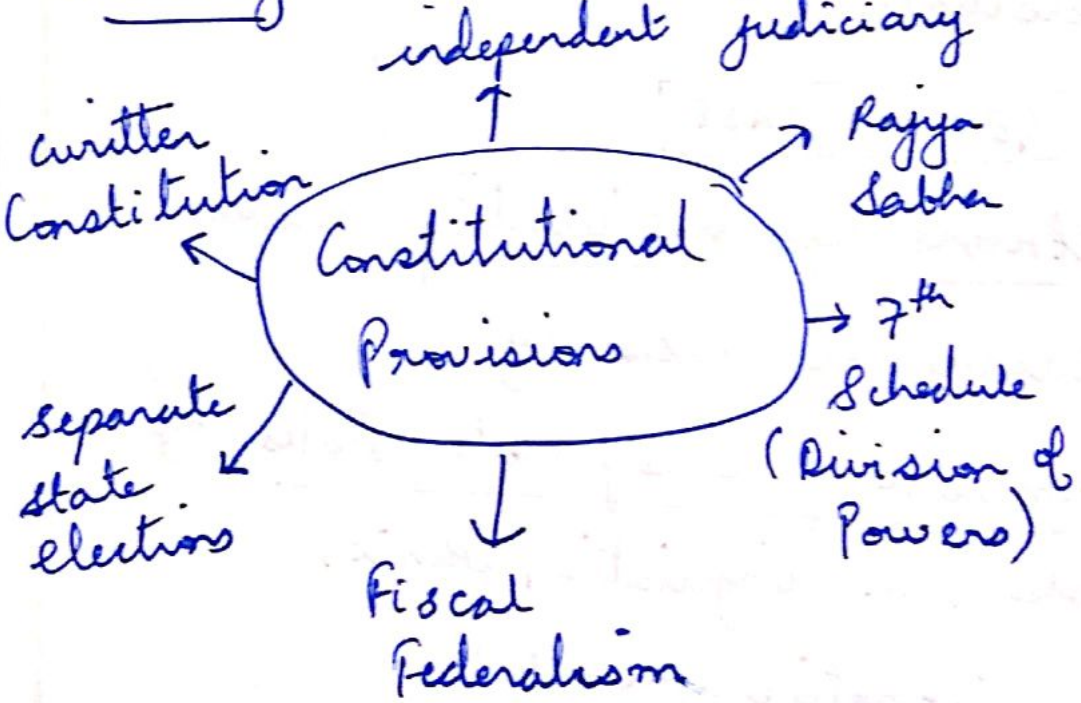
→ colonial history esp. Government of India Act, 1935 lay federal structure

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ large size of country made unitary government ~~administrat-~~ ~~about~~ impossible from administrative point of view

→ federal structure allows managing of diversity within country



Mechanisms like Inter-State Council (Art 263), Regional and

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Zonal Councils, GST Council, NITI Aayog's Team India Hub, etc... strengthen idea of cooperative federalism.

Hence, federalism is an integral part of India and has helped it stay united as a geo-political entity since Independence.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Indian Constitution displays multiple features adopted from the practices around the world. Explain. How did the Government of India Act 1935 influence the constitution of independent India? **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान विश्व भर की परिपाटियों से अंगीकृत किए गए कई लक्षणों को प्रदर्शित करता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 ने किस प्रकार स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान को प्रभावित किया?

Indian Constitution is said to be a "ransacking of all the Constitutions of the world." Borrowed Features:

America - idea of judicial supremacy
Britain - Westminster Parliament
France - liberty, fraternity, equality
Ireland - Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
Germany - National Emergency
USSR - concept of welfare State + Fundamental Duties
Canada - federalism with unitary bias

The structure of Indian Constitution is also based on the Government of India Act, 1935 as follows:-

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in margin

→ federal structure - three - tier democracy

→ separation of powers between Central and state governments (Central, Province, Residual lists led to 7th Schedule)

→ separate legislature, judiciary and executive

→ Act establish Federal Public Services Commission for recruitment of officers → this became UPSC post - Independence

→ provision of reservations for Depressed Classes

→ Presence of governors at provincial level acting on aid and advice of Council of Ministers

→ expansion of electorate → ultimately led to universal adult suffrage in Indian Constitution

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The GoI Act, 1935 lay the structure of responsible government in India and familiarized people with elections. Hence, it is at bedrock of Constitution.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting different Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms available in India, explain their importance. Also, mention different measures that have been adopted to further improve the framework of ADR in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में उपलब्ध विभिन्न वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) तंत्रों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ADR के ढांचे में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) or out of court settlements are popular in India and include:

ADR
- Lok Adalat
- Gram Nyayalaya
- Arbitration Council
- Family Court

Importance

- judicial delay → high pendency, high court vacancies
- judicial expenses (court fees, lawyer fees, stamp duty, etc.); fulfills Art 39A
- lack of formalities in proceedings
- focus on reconciliation (in court, focus is on justice) + compromise
- proceedings easier to understand

Scanned by CamScanner

Do not write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ courts have small reach in rural/ remote areas ; ADR has potential to reach every village

→ arbitration promotes ease of doing business

MEASURES TAKEN

→ giving statutory status to Lok Adalats; setting up NALSA (National Legal Services Authority) with Chief Justice of India as patron in chief

→ Gram Nyayalayas Act

→ pro bono services part of criteria for appointment of senior advocates

→ binding status given to Lok Adalat judgments → increasing public faith in institution

→ B.N. Srikrishna Committee set up to make India a hub of international

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

arbitration

WAY FORWARD

- improving reach of ADR
- improving legal awareness among people
- systemic reforms in judiciary to reduce reliance on ADR

ADR brings a new idea of justice bringing both parties together to an acceptable agreement.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Compare and contrast the National Emergency and President's Rule in terms of their declaration and effects on fundamental rights as well as centre-state relations. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

उद् घोषणा और मूल अधिकारों एवं केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों के संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल और राष्ट्रपति शासन में तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

Art 350 contains provisions for

National Emergency :-

→ applies wholly or in part of India

→ grounds → external disturbance / war
→ armed rebellion

→ declared by President after Cabinet approval; must be approved by both Houses (by special majority) with 1 month

→ effect on Central - State Relations :

- Centre can give directions to state but State Council of Ministers is not dismissed
- Parliament can legislate on state subjects overruling state law

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ effect on FRs:

- Art 14, 19 immediately suspended (on grounds of external emergency)
- right to constitutional remedies suspended by Presidential order (except Art 20, 21)

Art 356 contains provisions for President's Rule :-

→ applies to a state

→ grounds → ~~constitutional~~ breakdown of constitutional machinery

→ declared by President on consultation with governor; must be approved by Parliament within 1 month

→ effect on Central - State Relations :

- State Council of Ministers is dismissed
- State Legislative Assembly may be suspended
- Parliament can legislate on state

Scanned by CamScanner

subjects overriding state law

→ Parliament can delegate executive power to Governor

→ Money Bills can be passed by Parliament

However, President's Rule does not affect Fundamental Rights of citizens.

Hence, both Art 350 and 356 are deviations from the norm and should be used sparingly.

Scanned by CamScanner

15. Right to freedom of religion cannot be allowed to deny right to equality and individual dignity. Discuss in the light of constitutional provisions and recent judicial pronouncements. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

धर्म की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार को समानता और व्यक्तिगत गरिमा के अधिकार को नकारने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और हाल की न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Art 25 - 28 guarantee freedom of religion under Part III of Constitution. However, they cannot deny right to equality (Art 14) and individual dignity (Art 21).

Constitutional Provisions

Restrictions to freedom of conscience, to ~~pracad~~ profess, propagate & practice religious beliefs include :

- public health
- morality
- other provisions of Part III of Constitution.

State can also regulate secular aspects of religious management and make attempts to open up religious institutes of Hindus to all sections of Hindu society.

Scanned by CamScanner

Write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, the idea of Indian secularism includes attempts at social reforms in religion by state.

Judicial Pronouncements

- in Sabarimala case, court stated Constitutional morality triumphs over religious morality
- prohibiting women ~~to ent~~ of menstruating age to enter Sabarimala temple (of Lord Ayappa) goes against:

Art 14 - right to equality
Art 19 - right to freedom
Art 17 - prohibition of untouchability
Art 25 - freedom of religion

Customs cannot violate FRs, especially if they do not constitute an "essential practice" in religion.

Scanned by CamScanner

This was also corroborated by Court in Shayara Bano case where Triple Talaq (instantaneous talaq) was held to be:

→ arbitrary - against Art 14
→ un-Quranic in nature

Equality is part of the "basic structure" of the Constitution and cannot be violated based on religious customs.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identify the key areas of reforms required in the judicial system in India. In this context, examine the significance of the idea of putting in place an All-India Judicial Service. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायिक प्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, एक अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा स्थापित करने के विचार के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The judicial system in India suffers from problems like :-

→ backlog of cases - especially in lower courts

→ judicial delays - more than 40% of cases are >10 yrs old according to DAKSH survey

→ high number of vacancies

→ dilution of judicial talent

→ hasty, ill thought judgments leads to increase in review petitions ; lack of judicial assessment

→ corruption among judges

→ justice becoming inaccessible to poor - contrary to Art 39A

Scanned by CamScanner

→ no mechanism to enforce judicial accountability

→ opacity in appointments ; growth of nepotism

An All India Judicial Services - AIJS (under Art 312) can help in following ways :-

→ attracting best legal talent ; merit based appointments

→ solution to filling up vacancies

→ reduction of corruption/nepotism in judiciary

→ increases accountability in appointment procedure

→ help improve judgment quality.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Roadblocks
- language barriers
- attack on judicial independence
- High Court resistance
- lack of promotion opportunities beyond District Court

Supreme Court has mooted idea of AIJS in past. Building Consensus among High Courts will be a step in right direction.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. On the recent World Press Freedom Index (WPFI) India ranks 138. Elucidate the significance of media in a democracy like India. Identify the major issues affecting the media in contemporary times. In this context, enumerate the measures to address these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

हाल ही के विश्व प्रेस स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक (WPFI) में भारत 138वें स्थान पर है। भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में मीडिया के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। समकालीन समय में मीडिया को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने हेतु उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Freedom of the press and media openness is a key part of Art 19 (a) right to freedom of speech and expression.

Significance of Media
- → increases peoples' influence on government
- → highlighting social issues
- → increases government accountability / responsivity
- → investigative journalism against corruption eg. Bofors Scandal
- → gives voice to various sections of society

Scanned by CamScanner

MAJOR ISSUES

→ majoritarian government can lead to one-sided representation of events

→ corruption among media-houses

→ countering censorship

→ focus on increasing TRPs leads to sensationalization of news

→ traditional print media faces competition from social media

→ spread of fake news; unverified stories

→ propagation of hate speech via social media

→ dilution of journalistic ethics & standards

Scanned by CamScanner

MEASURES TO ADDRESS ISSUE

→ comprehensive law addressing fake news

→ citizen support to independent media houses, regional news outlets, vernacular news

→ reforms to Press Council of India

Upholding Supreme Court's verdict in Shreya Singhal case supporting Art 19 is a must. As SC has stated: censorship has a "chilling effect" on democracy.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the issues plaguing tribunals in India? Examine whether an independent autonomous body such as a National Tribunals Commission (NTC) can help in remedying these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायाधिकरणों को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग (NTC) जैसा एक स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्त निकाय इन मुद्दों का निवारण करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

The Constitution permits setting up of tribunals under Art 323A and 323B. Tribunals are also set up by various laws (eg. NGT Act, TRAI Act, etc.)

Issues Plaguing Tribunals

→ backlog of cases - defeating very purpose of ending judicial backlog in court

→ delays in judgment

→ inadequate staff support

→ recent amendments to Finance Act, 2018:

- give executive control over tribunal member appointments & service conditions

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- this attacks judicial independence

→ merger of tribunals has increased burden of National Company Law Tribunal

How can National Tribunals Commission help?

→ overarching regulatory body can:

- streamline appointments
- provide funding
- maintain distance from elected government

Problems

→ final control over tribunals ought to remain with Supreme Court as per Constitution

→ increases another bureaucratic layer

→ difficult to deal with diverse tribunals in one-size fits-all manner

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The goal is to:

→ improve functioning of tribunals via increasing strength + e-court system

→ increase court capacity to avoid 'tribunalization of justice'

→ avoide executive interference as per Art. 51

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

19. What are the different rights available to the consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? Explaining the three layered quasi-judicial mechanism put in place under the Act, mention the measures that can be taken to improve the functioning of these forums. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ताओं के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्थापित त्रिस्तरीय अर्ध-न्यायिक तंत्र की व्याख्या करते हुए, इन मंचों के कार्य-सम्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Consumer Protection Act, 1986 protects the following rights of consumers :-

→ right to choose among various goods/ services in market

→ right to know about good/service being purchased

→ right to redressal - consumer can file complaint in case of faulty/ spurious good/service

THREE LAYER MECHANISM

1) District Consumer Rights Forum

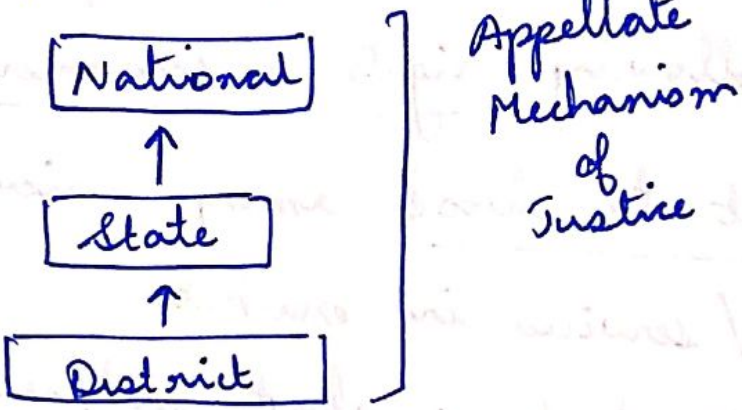
2) State Consumer Rights Forum

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) National Consumer Rights Forum

The fora are distinguished on basis of price of good/service in dispute.



- there is fees to file complaint
- complaint can be filed online
- fine for frivolous complaints
- principles of natural justice apply

MEASURES TO IMPROVE FUNCTIONING

→ implementing Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill providing for

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

recall of defective goods/ services from market

→ improving scope of refund mechanism

→ reducing delays to increase consumer confidence

→ campaigns like "Jaago Grahak Jaago" (awake, consumer, awake) to increase citizen awareness

→ addressing fake online ads

Improving consumer rights within market economy is a must for every democracy.

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Success of the institutions of local self-governance depends largely on the attitude of state governments. Discuss in the context of constitutional provisions and recent experience of the working of these institutions in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

स्थानीय स्व-शासन के संस्थानों की सफलता मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों की प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और भारत में इन संस्थानों के कामकाज संबंधी हालिया अनुभव के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts bringing in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) and municipalities were aimed to bring "democratic decentralization" in India.

However, success of these bodies depends on attitude of state government :-

Art 243 → gives state right to specify powers of local bodies

Powers
- legislative
- executive
- financial

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ recommendations of State Finance Commission are implemented by state government eg: Kerala has accepted all of SFC recommendations; some states have not yet constituted SFC

→ collaboration between state bureaucracy and elected local body leaders

Experience with Local Bodies

→ Lack of function - states have not yet devolved powers

→ Lack of funds - this has worsened after GST (loss of local taxes)

→ centralization of power with bureaucrats & top-down policy making

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Social audit by gram sabha is missing in many areas

→ lack of citizen awareness about role of grassroots democracy

State - local body interaction is key to cooperative federalism and living up to spirit of Art 40 of Constitution

Scanned by CamScanner

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1229)

Name of Candidate	SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30591
Center	ONLINE	Date	22/7/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It is of paramount importance to ensure that the Election Commission of India (ECI) be fully insulated from political pressure to maintain the purity of elections. In this context, discuss the need to have a relook at the process of appointment and removal of election commissioners to the ECI. **(150 Words) 10**

चुनावों की शुचिता बनाए रखने के लिए यह सुनिश्चित करना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारत निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) राजनीतिक दबाव से पूर्णतया मुक्त रहे। इस संदर्भ में, ECI के निर्वाचन आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति और पदच्युति की प्रक्रिया पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Election Commission of India (ECI) was set up under Art 324 to supervise free and fair elections in India.

Need to maintain independence
→ level playing field in democracy is ensured
→ ECI prevents polling in cases of corruption
→ retains public faith in system

Current process of appointment/removal

→ Chairman and members of ECI appointed by President (on advice of Council of Ministers)

→ Removal of Chairman occurs in same manner as Supreme Court judge; but other members can be removed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by President based on Chairman's approval

[Way Forward]

→ a neutral Selection Committee (including leader of Opposition and judicial members) should select candidates for ECI to prevent ruling party bias

→ removal of members should be similar to that of Chairman as both enjoy equal powers.

Reforms in ECI structure will ensure that it remains watchdog of democracy, performing its role fearlessly.

2. Public service delivery in India has long been marred by various issues leading to poor service delivery outcomes. While discussing the reasons for the same, suggest ways to make public service delivery more efficient.

(150 words) 10

भारत में सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण दीर्घकाल से विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित रहा है जिसका परिणाम घटिया सेवा वितरण है। इसके कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण को अधिक कुशल बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Public service delivery refers to providing government services (eg: roads, hospitals, schools) and welfare benefits (eg: subsidies, scheme rations, etc).

Poor delivery outcomes due to :-

→ leakage of funds → too many intermediaries; study shows <50% of MGNREGS funds reach beneficiary

→ large scale corruption in flagship projects eg. highway construction, river cleaning; presence of 'neta-babu-business' nexus

→ delay in obtaining clearances

→ poor identification/targeting of beneficiaries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ top down policy making

Ways to Improve

→ JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhar, Mobile Payments) Trinity for effective direct benefit transfers eg: success of 'PAHAL' LPG subsidy scheme
- Aadhar identification reduces ghost beneficiary

→ Involvement of gram sabha / local body in choosing development projects (bottom up policy)

→ Social audit to improve citizen vigilance

→ Single window clearance system to speed up projects

→ Citizen's charters spelling out aims of public service delivery

Retraining bureaucracy and involving public is must to improve delivery outcomes.

3. Discuss the need for an effective and functional working relationship between Gram Panchayats and SHGs. How can an efficient synergy between the two be achieved? **(150 words) 10**

ग्राम पंचायतों और SHGs के मध्य एक प्रभावी एवं कार्यात्मक कार्यकारी संबंध की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। दोनों के मध्य एक कार्यक्षम सहक्रियता किस प्रकार प्राप्त की जा सकती है?

Gram Panchayats and Self Help Groups (SHGs) are both key to 'village democracy' envisaged in Art 40 of Constitution.

NEED FOR COLLABORATION

Gram Panchayats are Constitutional, political bodies charged with local governance.

SHGs involve active citizens, enabling financial mobilization and self employment.

Gram Panchayats can provide supportive environment for SHGs to thrive, expand membership and allocate special fund for credit provision to SHGs.

SHGs are often starting point for discussing social issues in public meetings → this agenda can be shared with gram panchayat for effective political change.

Gram Panchayats and SHGs can also join hands for women's empowerment. There is 33% reservation for women in gram panchayats, whereas women-led SHGs have performed successfully (eg: Kudumbshree in Kerala).

Synergy between gram panchayats and SHGs will help in bringing grassroots democracy in India.

4. In post-liberalised India, it is imperative that the role of state be that of a facilitator, and not one of a regulator. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

उदारीकरण के पश्चात् के भारत में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि राज्य की भूमिका एक सुविधाप्रदाता की हो, न कि एक नियामक की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Since 1991, the role of the state in Indian economy has decreased :-

- abolishment of 'License Permit Raj'
- deresevation
- opening up economy : easing FDI
- abolishing many import duties / rationalizing customs / easing trade barriers

The role of the state must be that of 'facilitator' :-

- maximum governance, minimum government : creating ideal business climate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- support to MSMEs ; withholding support to sick / dying PSUs
  eg: privatization of Air India is good step
- providing opportunities to marginalized groups eg: Stand Up India Scheme for SC, ST, women ~~entrep~~ entrepreneurs
- support to start-ups

Way Forward

2nd Generation Reforms
- → labour law reform
- → subsidy rationalization
- → direct tax code
- → capital account convertibility

Improving strength of institutions and human resource development is the new role of the state.

5. By providing new pools of leadership talent, lateral entry will help in addressing the most crucial challenges that the civil services in India currently face. Critically evaluate. **(150 words) 10**

नेतृत्वकर्ता प्रतिभावान व्यक्ति का नया समुच्चय प्रदान कर, पार्श्व प्रवेश भारत में सिविल सेवाओं द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जा रही सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता करेगा। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Recently, lateral entry was invited for joint-secretary level posts in government (on small scale).

[Benefits of Lateral Entry]

→ intake of fresh talent

→ revitalization of bureaucracy with private sector experience; can lead to innovation in governance

→ need for specialists in civil services due to technical nature of policy-making regarding economy, technology, etc.

→ change of work-culture is much needed

[Problems of Lateral Entry]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ outsiders lack field experience
→ prior examples of private sector professionals managing public sector enterprises (such as Air India) has been poor
→ can lead to graft, favouritism in appointments → compromises independence of bureaucracy
→ issue of reservations not addressed
→ demotivating for direct recruits as it hinders promotion prospects

Way Forward :- experience of hiring outside professionals needs to be tested. While 'outsiders' like Raghuram Rajan, Arvind Subramanian, etc. have done well as public servants, experience of seasoned bureaucrats cannot be ignored.

6. The ambiguity surrounding lobbying in India is further exacerbated by the country's endemic corruption. In this context, critically examine the case for legalising lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग को लेकर विद्यमान अस्पष्टता देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार से और भी गंभीर हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को वैध बनाने के प्रश्न का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lobbying is a means of influence (generally by companies) to favour private groups via policy.

Kaushik Basu has compared lobbying as a 'fee' paid by companies to navigate bureaucracy.

Should lobbying be legalized?

Argument 1: yes

→ will improve transparency of system

→ is legal in countries like US, provided no law is broken

→ can be used for revenue maximization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Argument 2 : No

→ validates corruption

→ gives power to large, rich business groups (against Art 39)

→ erodes democratic values

Improving systemic functioning ~~to~~ making it difficult to engage in corruption is must.

7. There are many challenges that need to be addressed for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to become an effective tool in supplementing the government's efforts in addressing India's developmental concerns. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की विकास संबंधी चिंताओं को संबोधित करने में सरकार के प्रयासों का पूरक बनने हेतु कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (CSR) के एक प्रभावी उपकरण बनने के समक्ष कई चुनौतियां हैं, जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) refers to mandatory efforts made by private companies (of high value) ~~in~~ to fund education, healthcare, environment preservation, energy, etc.

Challenges in using CSR as Governance Tool :-

- small number of high value companies
- lack of private sector interest
- lack of private sector faith in implementation of government schemes; CSR seen as 'waste' of private money
- high net individuals prefer to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

engage in private philanthropy

simplifying CSR procedures

using CSR as brand building

CSR certificates that are transferable

Way Forward

encouraging voluntary contributions

As private sector grow, so does its responsibilities. Effective government rules can make sure they are fulfilled.

8. Explain the need for transparency in political funding in India. Do you think electoral bonds can help solve the problem pertaining to lack of transparency in political funding? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि चुनावी बंधपत्र (इलेक्टोरल बॉन्ड) राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की कमी से संबंधित समस्या को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं?

Electoral bonds, introduced in Finance Act, 2018, are an electronic means of transferring anonymous political donations into bank account of party.

Problems

→ no limit on amount that can be donated via bonds

→ anonymity = lack of transparency

→ can lead to increased lobbying by companies

Although, mechanism of electoral bonds transfer is 'cashless', there is still scope for channeling in black money.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The ECI has strongly opposed electoral bonds scheme due to lack of transparency regarding donor identity and source of funding.

9. Discuss the issues plaguing public policy formulation in India. Also suggest measures to strengthen the policy formulation process. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सार्वजनिक नीति निर्माण को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही नीति निर्माण प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Issues Plaguing Public Policy Formulation

- top-down approach
- absence of impact analysis (social, economic & environmental impact assessment)
- lack of citizen/civil society engagement
- poor cost: benefit analysis
- delays in framing policy
- myopic view

MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN

→ evidence based policy making

Proper Data Gathering

- NSSO
- Citizen surveys
- satellite data
- NITI Aayog survey

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ bottoms up approach : involving gram panchayat, municipal corporation ; inviting public feedback

→ engaging experts & stakeholders
eg: National Electric Vehicle Policy needs to address concerns of automobile manufacturers

→ balancing short-term goals with long term vision
eg: NITI Aayog 3 year Action Plan, 7 year strategy, 15 year Vision Document

Effective, interactive policy making is key to good governance in India.

10. An important aspect of curtailing corruption is to minimize the discretionary powers available to government officers. Analyze. Also, suggest ways in which this can be achieved. **(150 words) 10**

भ्रष्टाचार कम करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू सरकारी अधिकारियों को प्राप्त विवेकाधिकार शक्तियों को न्यूनतम करना है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों को भी सुझाइए जिनके द्वारा यह हासिल किया जा सकता है।

Curtailing discretionary powers of individuals reduces possibility of bias.

Ways to Achieve

→ clear formulation of rules
eg: General Financial Rules, 2017 followed in government tender

→ following protocol

→ codification of precedents

→ smooth functioning of system to avoid need for individual intervention

→ smart use of technology -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg: Computerization of Railways ticketing system helped in massive reduction of corruption

While certain amount of discretion is essential, legal clarity reduces chances of misuse.

11. While there are existing laws for the same, substantial efforts still need to be undertaken to prohibit people with criminal antecedents from entering into politics. Discuss in context of the problem of criminalization of politics in India and resulting issues. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि इस हेतु कानून विद्यमान हैं, तथापि आपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले लोगों का राजनीति में प्रवेश रोकने के लिए अभी भी काफी प्रयास किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या और परिणामी मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Nearly 43% of elected MPs in Lok Sabha have criminal antecedents of which 21% involve serious crimes (ADR Report, 2018). Although laws like Representation of People Act, 1951 aim to curb criminalization of politics, problems still remain.

REASONS

→ lack of level playing field

→ criminals assumed to be better at managing 'law and order' problems by citizens

→ role of black money in election funding

→ citizen perception that 'ordinary people' have no chance of winning elections

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES

→ increasing corruption in governance; waste of public money; reduces integrity of bureaucracy

→ political party members enjoy impunity; spread of hooliganism; violates Art. 14

→ attraction of youth towards crime

→ increasing law and order problems

→ environmental exploitation → involvement of political mafias in illegal sandmining, mineral extraction, etc.

→ decline in quality of Parliamentary discussions; hastily passed bills

STEPS TAKEN

→ Lily Thomas vs. Union of India case - Supreme Court (SC) declared immediate disqualification of ~~poli~~ candidates

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

convicted of crimes > 2 yrs imprisonment

→ publication of criminal antecedents made compulsory in affidavit for candidates contesting elections

→ disqualification of 6 years from contesting elections after being released from jail

permanent disqualification of candidates convicted with serious crimes

WAY FORWARD

- speeding up cases against MP/MLAs
- curbs on party expenditure
- discouraging political parties to give ticket to criminals

Collaboration between ECI, judiciary, public and political parties must to reduce criminalization of politics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Focusing on technology without realizing that e-Governance is basically about ushering reforms in governance has meant that the potential of e-governance has not been realized. Discussing the statement, suggest what should be done to address this situation. **(250 words) 15**

ई-गवर्नेंस मूलतः शासन में सुधारों का सूत्रपात करने के लिए है, यह समझे बिना प्रौद्योगिकी पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का अर्थ यह हुआ कि ई-गवर्नेंस की क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इस कथन पर चर्चा करते हुए, सुझाव दीजिए कि इस स्थिति से निपटने हेतु क्या किया जाना चाहिए।

e-Governance is not just about using technology. Rather, technology is a means to reform governance.

Efforts to Promote E-governance in India :-

→ National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)
→ Digital India Mission
→ BHARAT NIRMAN → providing broadband connectivity to villages
→ Computerization of rail-ticketing booths
→ E-office System in Government Secretariate
→ Biometric based Aadhar identification
→ Operation Blackboard in schools

Challenges :-

→ lack of digital connectivity ; physical infrastructure is lacking

→ lack of digital literacy - makes people unable to use technology, vulnerability to fraud

→ digital divide between rich & poor

→ malfunctioning technology eg: faulty Aadhar biometric machines

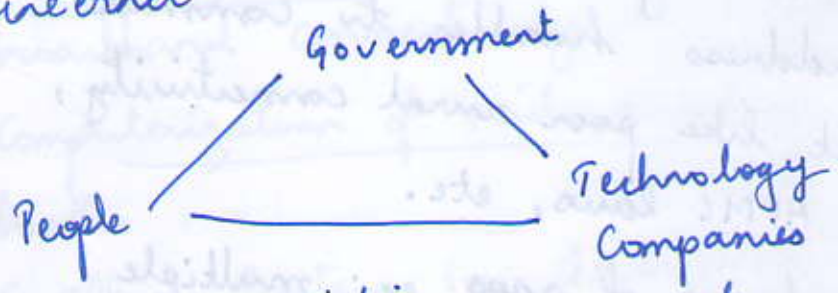
→ technology not a solution to systemic reforms - e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) does not address hurdles to common market like poor rural connectivity, state APMC laws, etc.

→ abundance of apps eg: multiple woman safety apps defeat purpose of women's security

Don't write anything th margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward :-

→ expanding digital literacy
→ greater digital connectivity
→ functional Common Service Centres (CSCs) to provide digital services
→ fixing technology snags
→ new technologies like 5G, Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics have potential in governance
→ Google's Project Loon and similar innovative projects for spread of internet



Need for positive synergy to create truly Digital India & improve governance

13. Highlighting the importance of citizen charter, discuss the reasons behind its limited success. In this context, suggest measures to make citizen charters effective tools of accountability in public service. **(250 words) 15**

नागरिक चार्टर के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसकी सीमित सफलता हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, नागरिक चार्टर को लोक सेवा में जवाबदेही का प्रभावी उपकरण बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Citizen's Charters are ~~policy~~ government documents that outline the goals / objectives of particular ministry / dept.

Contents
- → vision statement
- → mandate
- → grievance redressal (contact number / address of institution)

Importance
- → ensures public accountability
- → fulfills right to information of citizen
- → citizen centric governance approach
- → government as 'facilitator' rather than ruler; fulfills sovereignty of people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for limited success

- only few ministries & departments have published Citizen's Charter on website
- non-binding
- no penalty for non-implementation
- use of vague language
- lack of public awareness

WAY FORWARD

- giving statutory basis to Citizen's Charters
- effective grievance redressal system at local level
- compulsory uploading of charter online in English and vernacular language
- obtaining feedback from citizens

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

while outlining goals in Charter

→ Economic Survey 2017-18 had suggested passing Transparency of Rules Act to complement existing Citizen's Charters.

Citizen's Charters help increase government responsivity to people improving quality of democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What are the challenges posed by paid news and political advertising in conducting free and fair elections? Discuss, in brief, the need to amend the Representation of People's Act to regulate this issue. What other steps can be taken to address it? **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनावों के आयोजन में पेड न्यूज और राजनीतिक विज्ञापन द्वारा प्रस्तुत चुनौतियां क्या हैं? संक्षेप में, इस मुद्दे का विनियमन करने हेतु लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने हेतु कौन-से अन्य कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Paid news and political advertisements are being used as a political tool during election campaigning.

[Challenge to Free & Fair Elections]

→ reduces level playing field → those with more money power have greater advantage

→ use of mass media in influencing voter emotions → hinders voter ability to vote rationally

→ lowers standard of journalistic ethics; reduces independence of fourth estate

→ can be used for defamation

of political opponents
→ use of social media to propogate fake news

Amending RPA, 1951 can help:
- ban paid news (recommended by ECI);
- curb political advertisements; even while ensuring Art 19(a) is not violated.

Other Measures
- specifying engagement of political parties & media in Model Code of Conduct i.e. listing out dos and donts
- citizen awareness programme by ECI → public should be encouraged to verify sources
- Paid news must be highlighted by newspaper as 'PAID' to distinguish from other news items

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- filling out expenditure on political advertisement separately in affidavit
- regulating social media ⇒ need for special law

Controlling political discourse, making sure it is unbiased is key to free and fair elections.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Explain why the doctrine of separation of powers is considered as an indispensable part of a democratic setup. Also, discussing this doctrine in the context of India, explain the principle of 'checks and balances'.

(250 words) 15

व्याख्या कीजिए कि शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत को लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का एक अनिवार्य घटक क्यों माना जाता है। साथ ही, भारत के संदर्भ में इस सिद्धांत पर चर्चा करते हुए, 'नियंत्रण और संतुलन' के सिद्धांत की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

'Separation of powers', a theory first envisaged by Montesquie in The Spirit of law, states that the executive, legislative and judiciary belong to separate domains.

CHECKS AND BALANCES

Executive	Legislative
• implements laws • ordinance making powers • obedience to party whip	• frames laws • collective responsibility of Council of Ministers to Lok Sabha • Question Hour, Zero Hour → government policy can be questioned • Scrutiny of demands for grants

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Executive	Judiciary
• President appoints judges • President removes judges	• can give directions to executive under Art. 142 • can strike down executive orders (Art 13) • writ jurisdiction (Art 32, 226

Legislative	Judiciary
• Parliamentary proceedings cannot be discussed in court • ~~2/3 majority +~~ special majority in both Houses must to remove judge	• can strike down laws (Art. 13) • High Court hears election petitions regarding disqualification of MP/MLA • Art 51: separation of judiciary from executive.

Hence, the power of each branch is balanced out by the powers of other.

Don't wr anything margin (इस भाग कुछ ना लि

16. Explaining the importance of microcredit, highlight the issues related to microfinance institutions in India. How can these issues be addressed?

(250 words) 15

सूक्ष्म ऋण (माइक्रोक्रेडिट) के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में सूक्ष्म-वित्त संस्थानों से संबंधित मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

Mohammad Yunus won the Nobel Prize for using the concept of 'microfinance' in the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh.

Importance of Microfinance

→ local level loans

→ small loan amount with low rate of interest

→ gradual repayment process - with very small installments

Impact
- ↑ encourages small savings
- → growth of small businesses
- ↓ women's empowerment via SHGs
- ← self employment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues in India

→ poor access to formal banking - nearly 40% of rural population dependent on informal sources of credit
→ lack of financial literacy
→ poor repayment habits
→ absence of credit history
→ no collateral
→ few options outside farming due to poor rural employment scenario
→ urban microfinance institutes & small finance banks hit by demonetization
→ lack of private sector investment
→ lack of refinancing options
→ frequent farm loan waivers
→ bad asset accumulation in NBFCs

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Addressing Issues

- creating habit of accounting among people
- NABARD's Bank-SHG linkage Programme
- learning from best practices eg: Kudumbshree in Kerala
- NRLM (National Rural Livelihoods Mission); Deen Dayal Antyodaya Mission for Self Employment
- rural entrepreneurship hubs and training

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. In the context of recent concerns related to functioning of NGOs in India, discuss the need for self-regulatory guidelines and transparency mechanisms to restore the credibility of voluntary organisations.

(250 words) 15

भारत में NGOs के कार्यकरण से संबंधित हाल की चिंताओं के संदर्भ में, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की विश्वसनीयता को पुनर्स्थापित करने के लिए स्व-नियामकीय दिशानिर्देशों और पारदर्शिता तंत्रों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Although NGOs have helped strengthen role of civil society in democracy, there are [concerns] such as :-

→ misuse of foreign funding - erodes Indian sovereignty

→ used for ~~rout~~ routing in black money

→ protests by NGO can be anti-development in nature eg: against highway construction

→ fraudulent NGOs → scam for cheating people of their money

[Need for regulation]

Separate law can address

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

issues of:

→ registration

→ having clear mandate (to ensure genuineness) & public-spirited character

→ listing funding sources

→ audit procedure

However, NGOs should not be terrorized by unfair regulations. Abusing FCRA provisions and demanding constant renewal of licenses can hinder growth of well-meaning NGOs.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlight the potential areas of conflict in the relationship between the political executive and the permanent civil services. Also, discuss, in brief, the need for a more clear division of responsibility between the two.

(250 words) 15

राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका और स्थायी सिविल सेवाओं के बीच संबंधों में टकराव के संभावित क्षेत्रों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, संक्षेप में दोनों के मध्य उत्तरदायित्व के और अधिक स्पष्ट विभाजन की आवश्यकता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Potential areas of conflict between political executive & permanent civil services :-

→ elected leader may impose personal political agenda going against neutrality of bureaucracy

→ Mismatch of Priorities
→ elected leader → achieving visible results
→ civil servant → achieving outcome through proper rules & regulations

For civil servant means are just as important as end

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ political executive may give oral instructions instead of written orders leading to future trouble for civil servant

Division of role & responsibility will ensure better collaboration and reduce friction between political executive & permanent civil services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Government schemes in India have long suffered from monitoring and implementation challenges. What steps have been taken by the government recently in this regard? Also discuss the potential of social audit in addressing these challenges. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में सरकारी योजनाएं दीर्घकाल से निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी चुनौतियों से बुरी तरह प्रभावित रही हैं। हाल में सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? साथ ही इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सामाजिक लेखापरीक्षा की क्षमता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent Government Steps :-

→ Public Financial Management System to track progress of schemes at Prime Ministerial level

→ Direct Benefit Transfer - ensures subsidy reaches beneficiary
eg : PAHAL scheme

→ Aadhar based identification, better targeting, reduces ghost beneficiaries

→ focusing on 'Champion Sectors' in services → building on strengths

→ bottom up policy making in AMRUT, Smart Cities Mission

→ behavioural change - convincing people to follow scheme eg: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao; Swachh Bharat Mission

How can social audit help?

→ direct involvement of people in tracking spending of public money

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ financial accountability
→ utilizes political potential of gram sabha
→ improves self-confidence of people eg. Bharatiya Kisan Mazdoor Sangathan, Rajasthan pioneered social audit movement leading to RTI Act, 2005

20. Discuss briefly why the definition of 'public authorities' under the Right to Information Act, 2005 has been a contentious issue. Also, explain the rationale behind Central Information Commission's directive that national political parties be covered under the purview of RTI Act. **(250 words) 15**

संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के अंतर्गत 'लोक प्राधिकरणों' की परिभाषा एक विवादित मुद्दा रहा है। साथ ही, केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग के इस निर्देश के पीछे के तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए कि राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दलों को भी RTI अधिनियम के दायरे में लाया जाना चाहिए।

'Public authorities' under RTI Act, 2005 has wider scope than definition of 'state' under Art 13.

Contentious points
→ including political parties
→ including judiciary
→ including ministers

CIC claims national political parties are 'public authorities' because :-
→ granted benefits like free use of Doordarshan facilities for specified time
→ enormous public influence
→ have statutory recognition
→ do not pay income tax ie. enjoy special privileges

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ given public space for holding rallies

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1236)

Name of Candidate	SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	30591
Center	Online	Date	30/7/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Livestock farming not only contributes to climate change but is also affected by it. Elaborate the statement and discuss some measures that can be taken to make livestock farming more sustainable as well as resilient. **(150 Words) 10**

पशुधन खेती (लाइवस्टॉक फार्मिंग) न केवल जलवायु परिवर्तन में योगदान देता है, बल्कि इससे प्रभावित भी होता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और पशुधन खेती को अधिक संधारणीय के साथ-साथ लचीला (रिज़िल्यंट) बनाने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

IPCC Report, 2018 warns against methane emissions from livestock farming (cow flatulence → high in CH_4 → high global warming potential). This is a major cause behind increasing global temperature.

Effect of climate change on Livestock Sector

- drought conditions / lack of water leads to death of animals
- agriculture vulnerability & crop failure means lack of feed for animals
- greater risk of natural disasters like flash floods due to climate instability
- need for relocation

SUGGESTED MEASURES

* In developed countries high per capita

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

income of meat is unsustainable. IPCC recommends local meat products rather than imports; reducing beef / red meat consumption

→ avoiding 'factory' approach to livestock farming viz. en-masse meat production

→ new innovations → eg: meat grown out single celled bacteria

→ energy efficiency in farming practices eg. use of solar energy; utilizing farm biomass for energy

→ diversity of livestock for farm resilience

→ mixed farming - conventional farming alongside livestock is sustainable

Both changes at farming level and at individual consumption level is must.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. A developed Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) will not only augment the overall transport capacity of the country, but also help correct the multi-modal transport mix. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक विकसित अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग परिवहन (IWT) न केवल देश की समग्र परिवहन क्षमता को बढ़ाएगा, अपितु इससे मल्टी-मॉडल परिवहन मिश्रण को सुधारने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite having an abundance of river networks, Inland Water Transport (IWT) is neglected in India.

Need for IWT

→ cheap source of transport - low fuel cost compared to roadways

→ natural geographical linkages connecting hinterland - were used by ancient empires of Magadha and Vajji leading to growth in trade

→ environmentally friendly

→ missing link in multi-modal connectivity ; rivers can connect directly to shipping lines reducing burden on railway freight lines

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

- building infrastructure capacity
- dredging of rivers
- regulatory clarity: single body like Inland Water Authority of India should take charge
- development of recently declared National Waterways
- Sagarmala Project - building port connectivity to inland waterways

European nations have used IWT to boost trade and connectivity. Similarly, inter-state trade can be boosted in India.

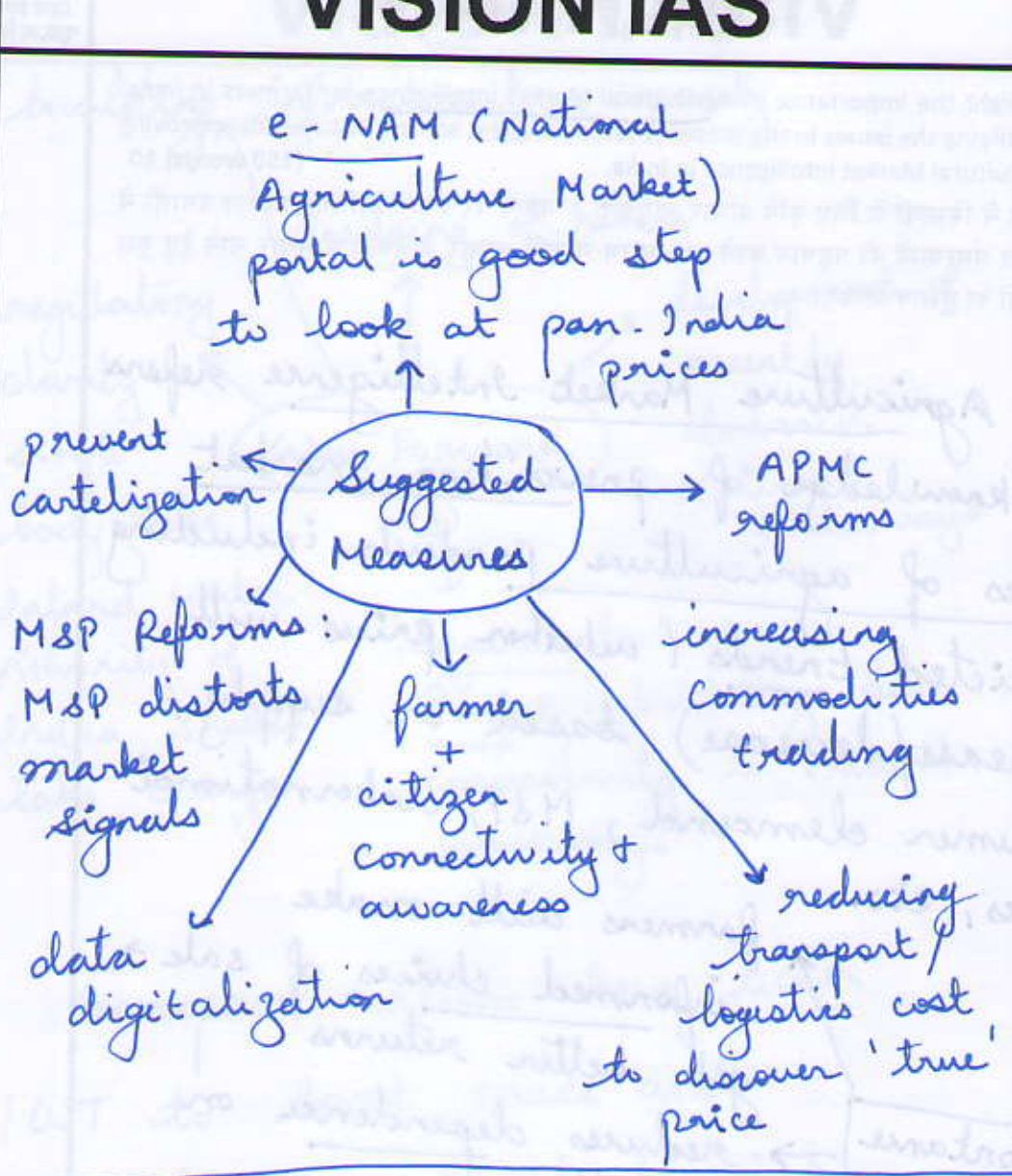
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the importance of Agricultural Market Intelligence for farmers in India. Identifying the issues in the present system, suggest some measures for improving Agricultural Market Intelligence in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में किसानों के लिए कृषि बाजार आसूचना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान प्रणाली में निहित समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में कृषि बाजार आसूचना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Agriculture Market Intelligence refers to knowledge of prevailing market prices of agriculture products including predicted trends (whether prices will increase/decrease) based on supply, consumer demand, MSP, international prices, etc.

Importance
- farmers will make informed choices of sale → get better returns
- reduces dependence on middleman
- prevents distress sales
- allows scope for hedging, development of futures market in agricultural commodities
- key to 'free market' principle is free information



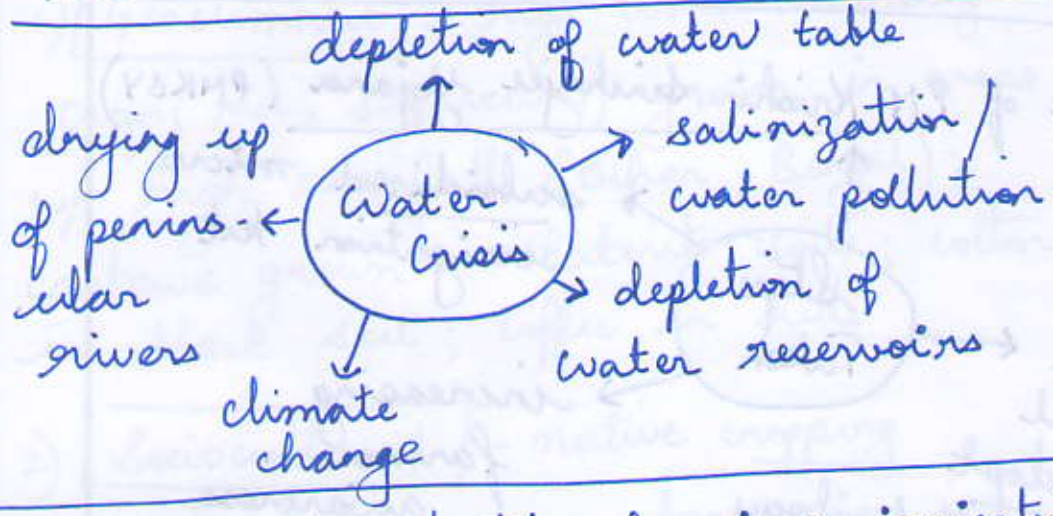
Institutional & logistical barriers have to be broken, national market has to be created, in order for seamless flow of market intelligence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. With water increasingly becoming a scarce resource, large scale adoption of micro irrigation techniques could prove to be a game changer in India. Analyse. Also enumerate various steps taken by the government to promote micro irrigation in India. (150 words) 10

जल के उत्तरोत्तर दुर्लभ संसाधन बनते जाने के कारण भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों का व्यापक पैमाने पर अंगीकरण निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

NITI Aayog Report, 2018 has shown that India is in severe water crisis.



Large scale adoption of micro-irrigation can be a game-changer:-

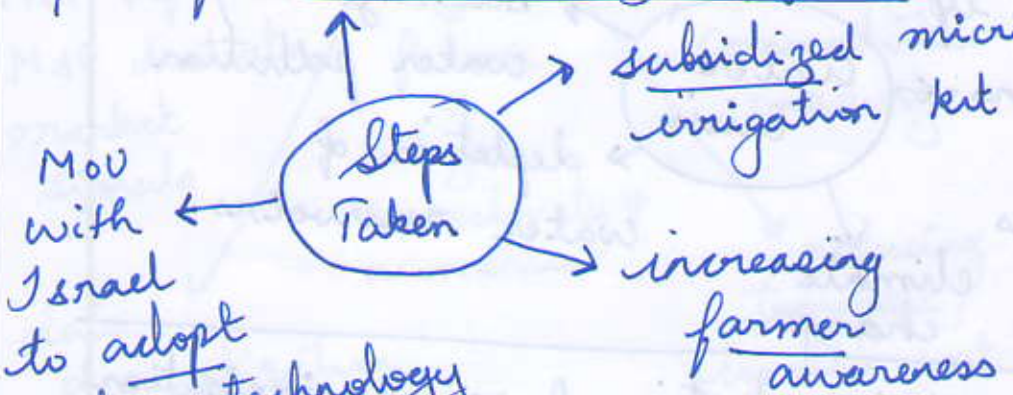
→ Current water use in agriculture (based on tube/borewells) is unsustainable

→ Micro-irrigation allows for:

- precision in fertilizer application (water/fertilizer sprinkled directly at root → saves both)

- 'per drop, per crop' agriculture ⇒ maximizing outputs, with minimum input

→ Successful use of micro-irrigation in Israel → transformation of desert



Adoption of micro-irrigation should be based on suitability of land/crop to the same.

Providing loans to meet initial capital costs will help.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The cropping pattern of a region is influenced by geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors. Substantiate with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

किसी क्षेत्र का शस्य प्रतिरूप भू-जलवायविक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Cropping Pattern affected by various factors :-

1) Geoclimatic - high water intensity crops (rice, sugarcane) grown in areas w/ high rainfall (Bihar, Bengal); cashews grown in laterite soils; cotton in black soil; coffee in hills

2) Sociocultural - native cropping varieties (aus, aman, boro rice in Bengal); food habits → jowar in Maharashtra; bajra and wheat in UP; rice in TN, Kerala; traditional practices

3) Economic - commercial cropping (tobacco plantation in Gujarat, tea plantation in Darjeeling); farmers increased guar production due to demand of guar gum in shale industry

3) farmers attentive to market demand for crop

4) Historical - coffee plantations in Karnataka / tea plantation in Darjeeling since colonial times; cotton cultivation since third millenium BCE

5) Political

- high MSP for rice increased rice cultivation in Punjab; cereal bias in PDS led to decline in pulse production; state sugarcane incentives + lobby → high sugar production in UP & Maharashtra

Care has to be taken to ensure cropping patterns are viable & ecologically sustainable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Integrating ecology and technology is the way forward towards achieving Evergreen Revolution in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पारिस्थितिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण भारत में सदाबहार क्रांति की प्राप्ति की दिशा में आगे की राह है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Evergreen Revolution learns from mistakes of Green Revolution and aims at sustainable, productive & inclusive agriculture.

Evergreen Revolution
- crop diversity: horticulture + floriculture
- allied activities (poultry, hen, fisheries, bee-keeping)
- water conservation
- Integrated Pest Management
- organic farming

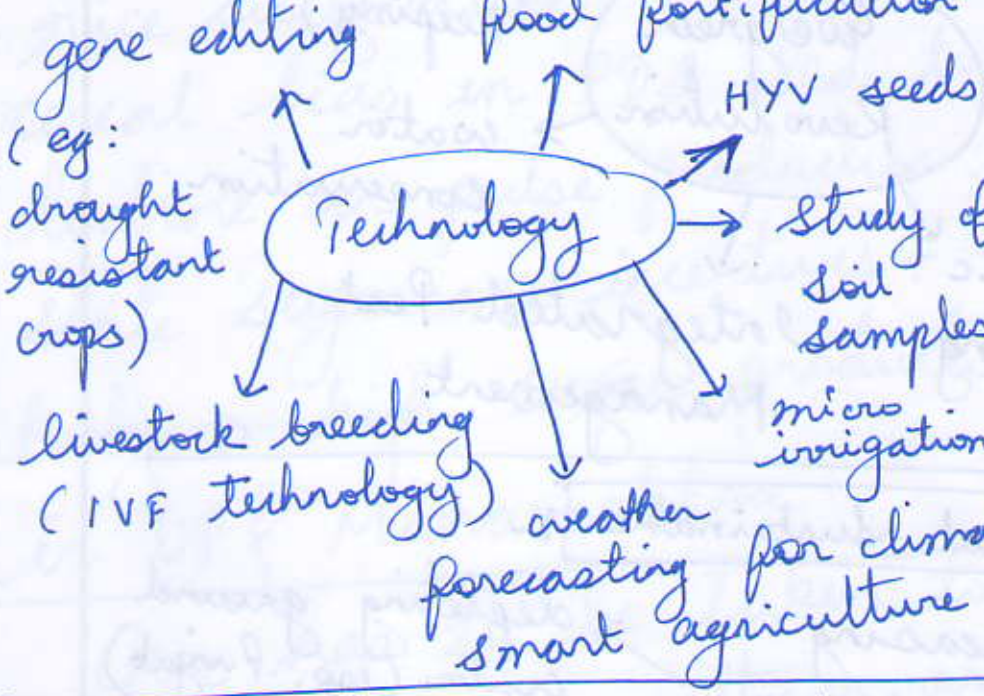
Ecological Sustainable :-

→ increasing irrigation via tubewells
- → depleting ground water (esp. Punjab)
- → salinization
- → poor soil quality

hence crop patterns should be based on natural water resources + rainfall pattern

eg: rice/sugarcane in high rainfall areas ; drought resistant bajra/pulses in dry areas

→ efficient use of fertilizer to prevent nitrogen pollution



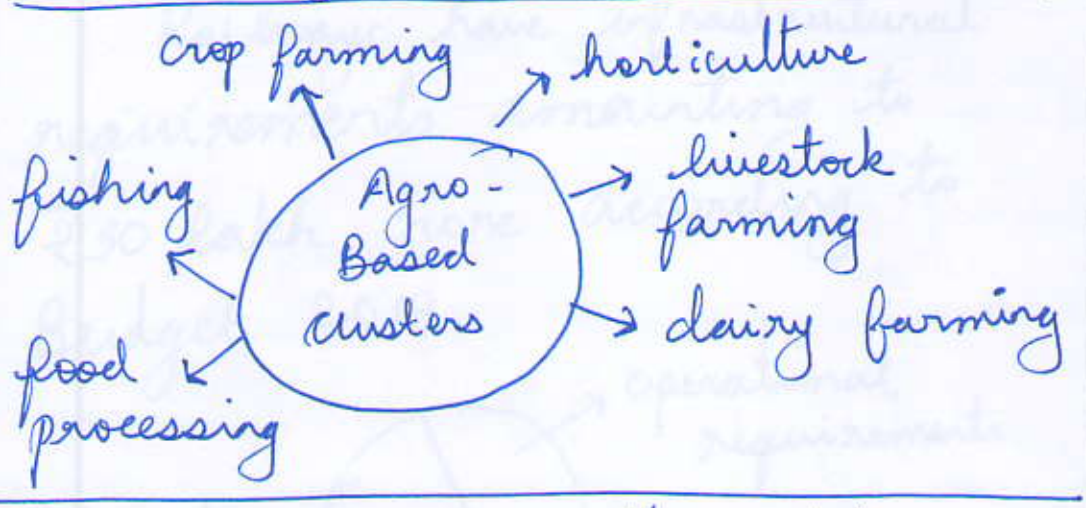
Collaboration of government, farmers, agricultural universities must.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The adoption of agro-based clusters can generate positive spill-over effects on agricultural and rural development. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कृषि आधारित संकुलों (क्लस्टर्स) को अपनाना कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास पर सकारात्मक अधिप्लावन प्रभाव उत्पन्न कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

'Clustering' multiple areas :-



Clustering agriculture helps in :-

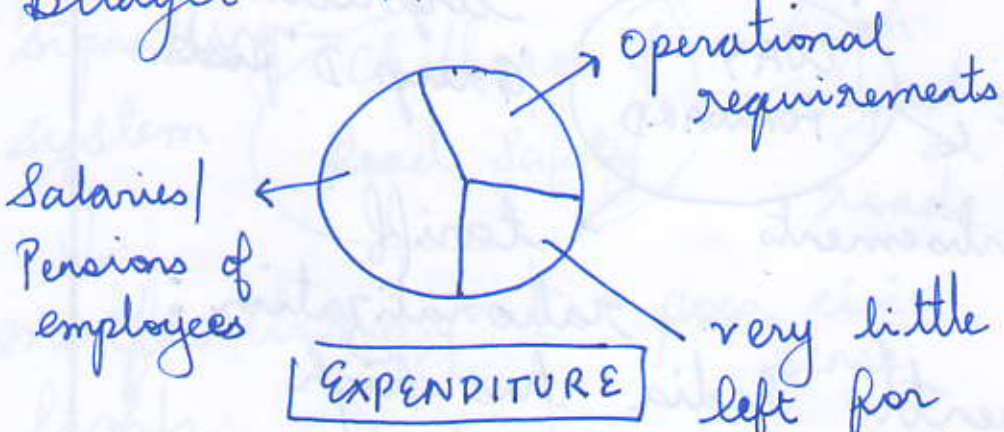
- creating market links
- value addition
- boosting exports
- commercialization of agriculture
- income security to farmer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Reliance on borrowings for capital expenditure in railways reflects a weakening financial position. Comment on the statement and discuss ways in which better resource generation and utilisation can be achieved therein. **(150 words) 10**

रेलवे में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए उधारी पर निर्भरता कमजोर होती वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रतिबिंबिति करती है। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए और उन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे इसमें बेहतर संसाधन सृजन और उपयोगिता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

Railways have infrastructural requirements amounting to ₹50 lakh crore according to Budget 2019.



As a result, Railways has started borrowing to meet capital requirements.

WEAKENING FINANCIAL POSITION

→ loss of autonomy → (also seen in merger of Railway Budget

with ~~ger~~ General Budget)
→ can lead to bankruptcy in future → eg: Pakistan Railways suffered from debt

WAY FORWARD

- leasing of Railways land
- laying off unproductive 'Group D' posts
- space for advertisements
- tariff rationalization: (currently India has high freight rates and low passenger rates)

Budget proposal to privatize rolling stock production can help reduce financial pressure on Railways.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Why does achieving road safety in India remain a challenging task? Keeping different stakeholders in mind, suggest some measures which can be adopted for reducing road accidents in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा प्राप्त करना क्यों एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य बना हुआ है? विभिन्न हितधारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है।

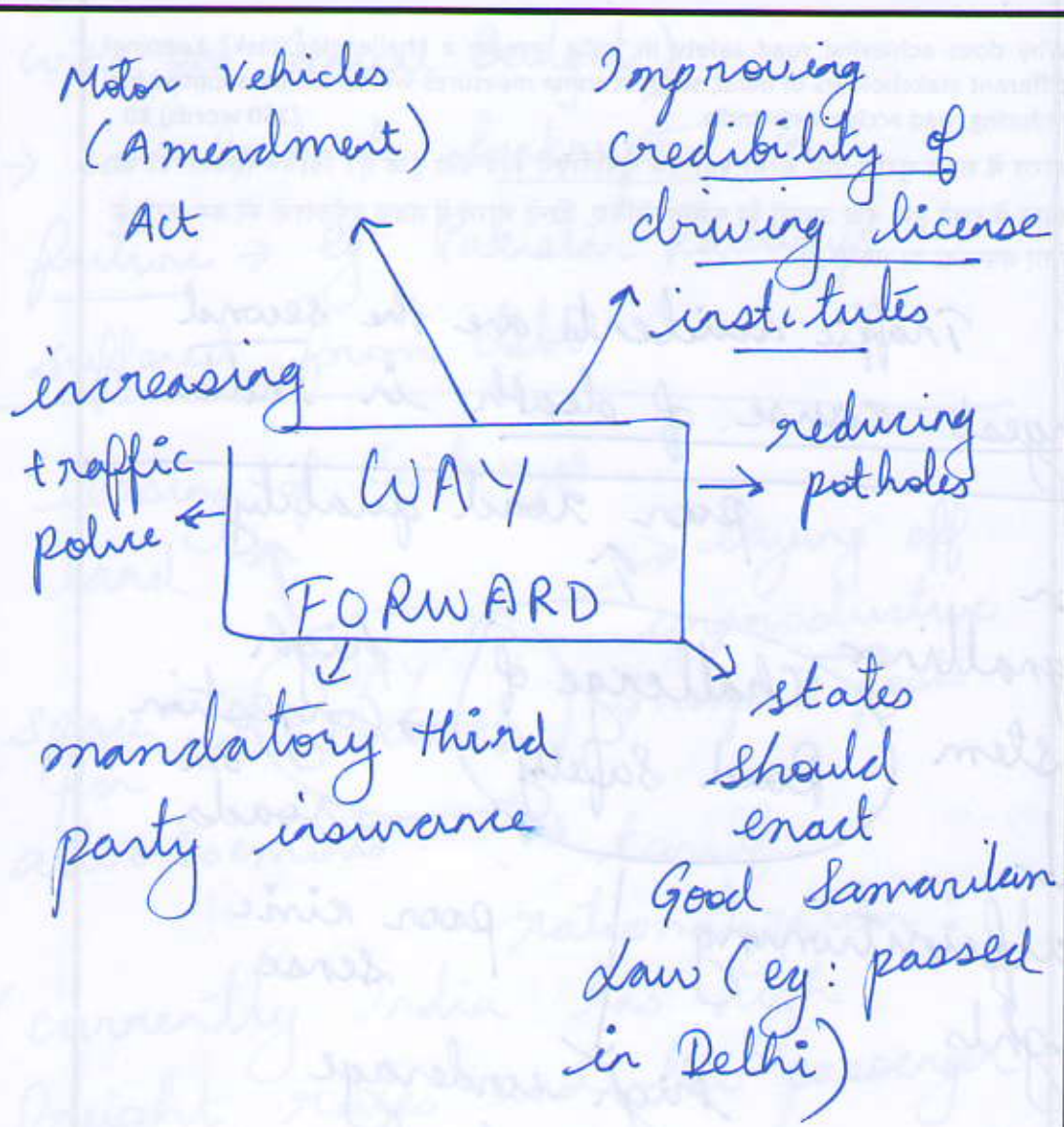
Traffic accidents are the second largest cause of death in India

Challenge of Road Safety

- poor road quality
- poor signalling system → malfunctioning lights
- high congestion on roads
- poor civic sense
- high underage driving without license

accident → delay → hospital → death

passerbys unwilling to help


Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act
Improving credibility of driving license institutes
increasing traffic police
WAY FORWARD
reducing potholes
mandatory third party insurance
states should enact Good Samaritan law (eg: passed in Delhi)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

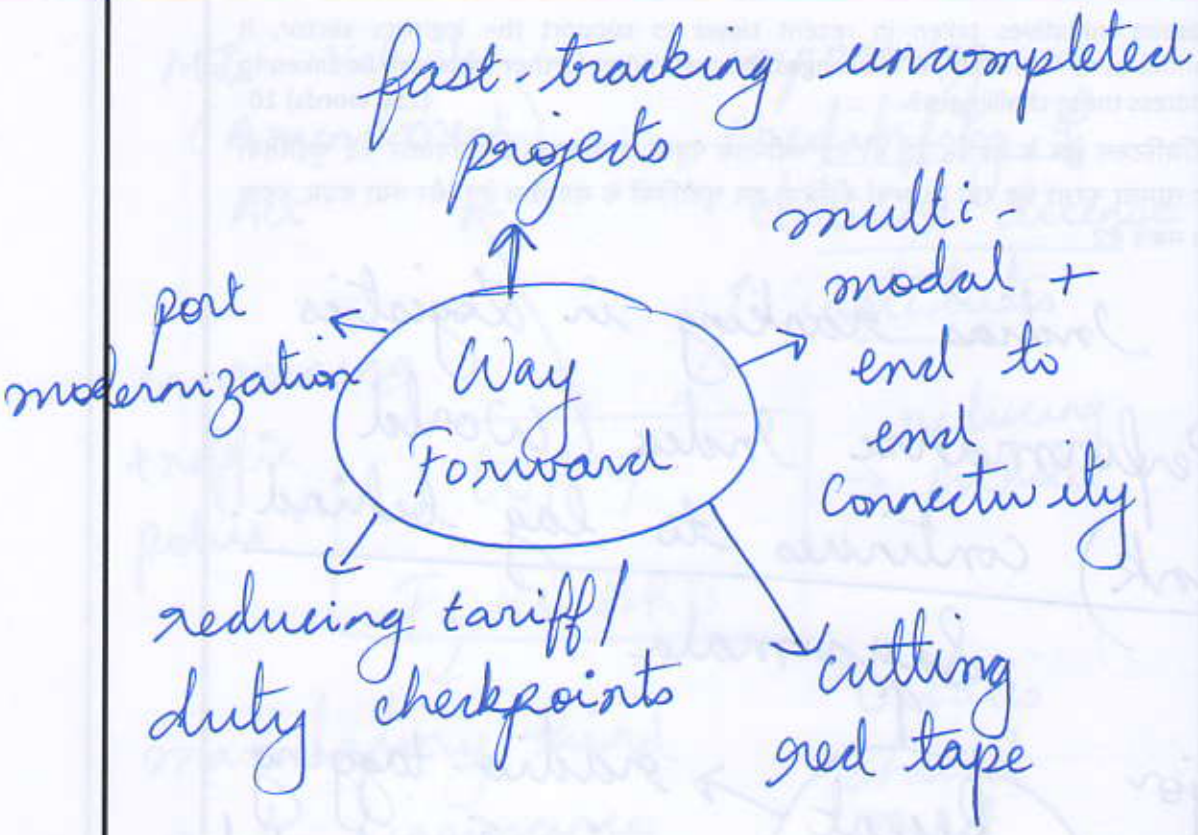
10. Despite initiatives taken in recent times to support the logistics sector, it continues to face multiple challenges. Discuss. What further steps can be taken to address these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र के समर्थन हेतु की गई नवीनतम पहलों के बावजूद, इसे लगातार कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India's ranking in Logistics Performance Index (World Bank) continues to lag behind.

Recent Steps
- Sagarmala
- radio-tagging in Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- new Transport Policy in line
- Bharatmala
- Major Ports Bill

Challenges
- Slow progress of projects
- regulatory hurdles
- lack of funds to develop infrastructure


fast-tracking unfinished projects
port modernization
Way Forward
multi-modal + end to end Connectivity
reducing tariff/ duty checkpoints
cutting red tape

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The contribution of coal based power generation is not expected to substantially go down in the next few decades, despite growing importance of renewables. Comment on the statement in light of increasing demand for power in India.

(250 words) 15

नवीकरणीय संसाधनों के बढ़ते महत्व के बावजूद, कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के योगदान में अगले कुछ दशकों में मूलतः कमी आने की उम्मीद नहीं है। भारत में विद्युत की बढ़ती मांग के आलोक में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Aayog's 3 year Action Agenda Plan noted that India is likely to remain dependent on coal based energy sources in medium term due to following reasons :-

→ large number of thermal power plants designed for coal usage → capacity utilization of plants must due to heavy investment already made

→ coal is cheap and easy to use

→ renewable market still under-developed → slower growth compared to India's rapidly growing energy demand

→ coal is reliable source of energy → Solar/wind depend on climate + expensive battery storage

→ risks associated with nuclear energy + ~~chasse~~ bankruptcy of Westinghouse (global nuclear giant)

→ India's low per capita energy consumption justifies use of coal for economic development

→ recently, coal mining was opened up for private sector for captive power plants

However, policy support to renewables will ensure that India has a diverse energy base to rely upon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

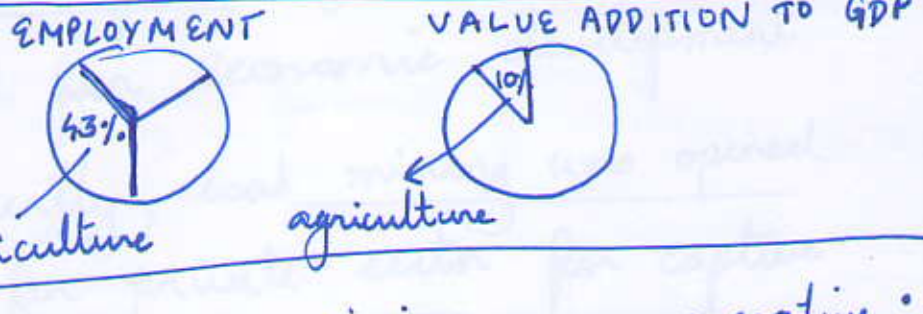
WAY FORWARD

- Continuing policy support to renewables eg: Renewable Purchase Obligations
- new ~~plants~~ critical thermal power plants increases efficiency
- use of electro-static precipitators to reduce emissions
- expanding solar rooftop system

12. Despite comprehensive government support to agriculture, why is it that farming in India remains unremunerative? Do you agree that direct income support under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a much needed measure to make agriculture a viable source of livelihood? **(250 words) 15**

कृषि के निमित्त व्यापक सरकारी सहायता के बावजूद, ऐसा क्यों है कि भारत में खेती अलाभकारी बनी हुई है? क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) के अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता कृषि को आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य स्रोत बनाने हेतु एक अति आवश्यक उपाय है?

Successive governments have projected themselves as 'farmer friendly', but share of agriculture in GDP has continued to fall.



Reasons for remaining unremunerative :-

→ high disguised unemployment - high population pressure on limited resources

→ small, fragmentary landholdings → no economy of scale

→ lack of capital investment eg. irrigation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ poor market connectivity
→ lack of storage
↓
dependency on middleman, forced to make distress sales

→ APMC regulations limit market reach
→ absence of corporate farming law
→ absence of land leasing market - farmers unable to leave land & look for employment outside agriculture
→ poor R&D in agriculture
→ lack of interest among youth

* Can PM-KISAN help?

PM-Kisan provides ₹6000/year to all farmers (Budget 2019 removed

~~minimum~~ landholding ceiling)

PROS

- supplement to income
- acts as insurance / security net
- direct cash transfer prevents leakage of funds
- unlike subsidies, allowed by WTO

CONS

- meagre sum
- does not address structural issues
- delay in payment
- high fiscal burden
- identification / targeting challenge

Although PM-Kisan is a well-meant step, greater efforts needed to resolve farm crisis.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Elaborate the strategic and operational elements of the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 and discuss the role it can play to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि निर्यात नीति, 2018 के रणनीतिक एवं परिचालन-संबंधी तत्वों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इसके द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 aims at increasing India's share in global food market.

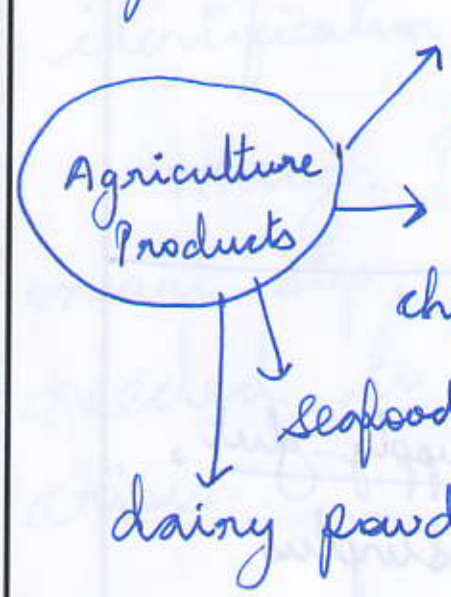
Policy Features

- favourable duty structure (0% GST on exports)
- food processing - Mega Food Parks to focus on exports
- targeting products in demand
- helping producers meet phytosanitary demands
- milk powder export to leverage India's dairy competence

How can it help?

→ currently in cases of supply-glut, food goes to waste; surplus

can be used for export
→ allows farmers to tap into international demand
→ Commercialization of agriculture leads to increased profits
→ reduces dependence on MSP (Minimum Support Price)
→ increased income from exports can be used for capital investment on farm.



14. Highlight the reasons behind inconclusive land ownership titles in India. Discuss its repercussions and suggest measures for moving towards conclusive land titling system in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में अनिर्णायक भूस्वामित्व स्वत्वाधिकारों के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत में निर्णायक भूमि स्वत्वाधिकारों की प्रणाली की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Absence of land market is hurdle in both agricultural & industrial development.

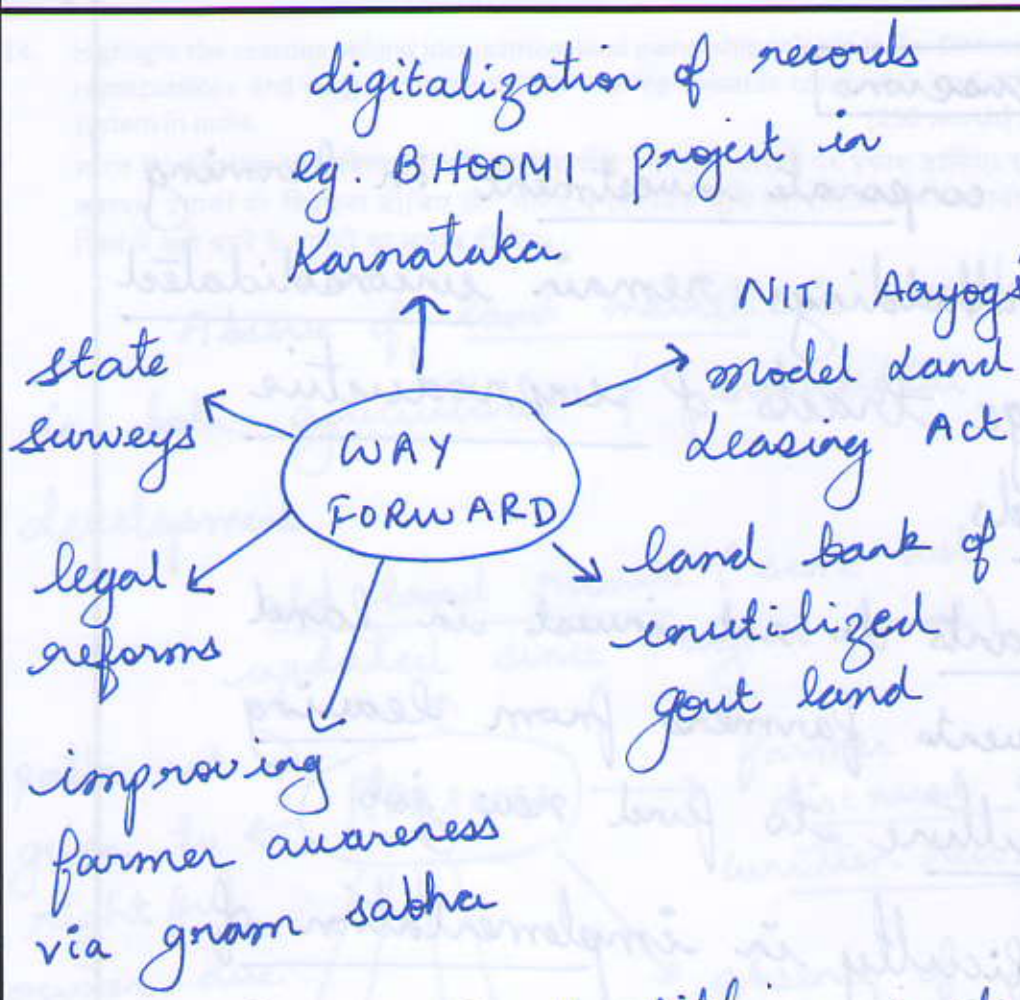
REASONS

- old land records (some not updated since Mughal period)
- patta not given to right ful owner due to vested interests
- farmer distrust of written records
- absence of land leasing law
- land ~~ownership~~ tenancy law tilted in favour of tenant → Complicated state land laws
- administrative hassle / red-tapism
- in some cases of family ownership, no proof of ownership

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Repercussions

→ no corporate investment in farming
→ landholdings remain unconsolidated
→ large tracts of unproductive lands
→ tenants do not invest in land
→ prevents farmers from leaving agriculture to find new job
→ difficulty in implementation of schemes like PM-Kisan
→ ~~land title~~ absence of land title → difficulty in obtaining bank loan



Conclusive land titling system is first step to land reforms in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite measures taken by the government for promoting investment in the infrastructure sector in the last few years, there are multiple challenges that still exist. Discuss. What further steps can be taken in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

विगत कुछ वर्षों में अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों के बावजूद, कई चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में आगे और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Infrastructure investment was key to China's growth during 1980s, and India's growth during mid-2000s.

Recent Steps Taken
- Bharatmala Project
- Sagarmala Project
- Airport Construction
- Bridges eg: Bogibeel
- Metro projects in various cities
- Affordable Housing

Challenges

→ Twin Balance Sheet Problem :-

- high NPAs in banks reduces credit offtake
- Stressed corporate balance sheets prevent private investment

→ difficulties obtaining clearances (land, environment, etc). has led to delays in project completion, leaving project midway, etc...

→ poor negotiation of PPP contracts
eg: Delhi Metro Airport line with Reliance Industries

→ allegations of corruption in construction sector

→ liquidity crunch in NBFCs following IL&FS crisis
↓
long term infrastructure loans unable to meet short term repayment requirements

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

WAY FORWARD

- Bank recapitalization + Bank reforms (IBC, Sashakt Scheme, etc.)
- HAM Contract based on balancing of risks between govt & pvt sector
- Single window clearance
- increasing public investment
- infrastructure bonds + innovative financing
- land bank to reduce acquisition time

Improving regulatory structure and financing will boost infrastructure investment in country.

16. Identify the problems faced by Indian agriculture as a consequence of changing land holding pattern as witnessed in the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16. In light of these problems, suggest suitable ways to resolve such structural issues in agriculture. **(250 words) 15**

जैसा कि कृषि संगणना, 2015-16 के जाँच परिणामों में देखा गया है, परिवर्तनशील भू-धारण प्रतिरूप के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की पहचान कीजिए। इन समस्याओं के प्रकाश में, कृषि में ऐसे संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Changing landholding patterns :-

- fragmentation of land ownership (eg: due to family dispute) → smaller parcels of land
- marginal communities (SC, ST and minorities) have highest rates of landlessness
- unequal distribution of land → large share concentrated with rich farmers

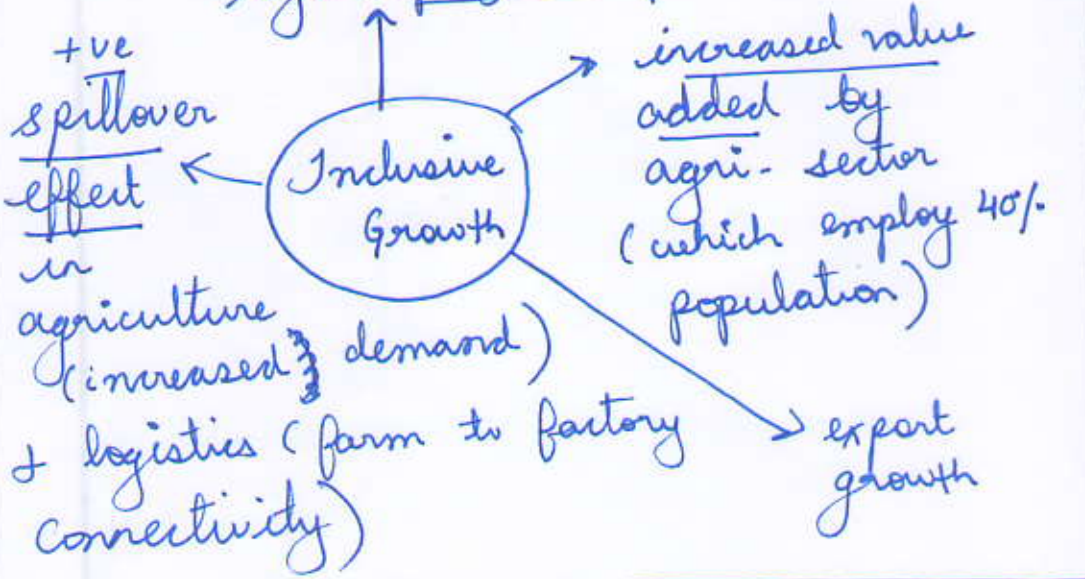
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

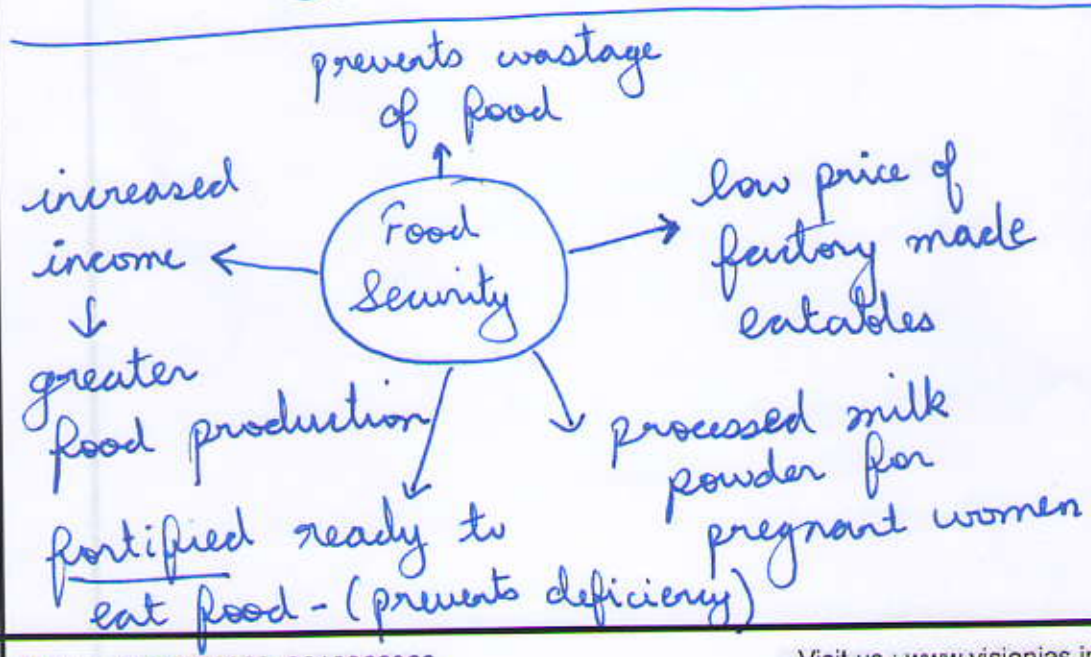
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Development of food processing industry will help in achieving the twin goals of inclusive growth and food security. Discuss. Also, account for the competitive advantages enjoyed by India in the food processing sector. **(250 words) 15**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास से समावेशी विकास और खाद्य सुरक्षा के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में भारत को प्राप्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ का भी विवरण दीजिए।

FAO Report 2018 pointed out huge food processing potential in Indian Market. It will help in:-





Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's Competitive Advantage

- urban demand for processed foods like jam, chips, pickles, etc.
- world's largest milk producer ÷ leverage milk powder demand in global market
- large working population to meet labour needs
- high agricultural production → need to prevent food wastage
- much needed boost to agriculture sector due to value addition

Currently, food processing sector is growing rapidly and requires only the right policy push.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sampada Yojana
+
Mega Food Park Scheme

↑

allowing corporate farming ← WAY FORWARD → skilling of workers

WAY FORWARD → waste management

WAY FORWARD ↓ land acquisition requirements have to be met

Here, food processing can help boost Indian exports and doubling farmer incomes by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite existence of a large market, the real estate sector is facing many challenges in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. Can Housing for All by 2022 be a game-changer in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

एक बड़े बाजार की उपस्थिति के बावजूद, भारत में रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्रक को कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। क्या 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास इस संबंध में निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है?

Real-estate market is large contributor to services sector growth.

Challenges
- opacity in transactions (black money + benami)
- unutilized govt land (esp. Railways) creates artificial land scarcity → inflated prices
- rising prices make home out of reach for middle class consumer
- unfinished housing projects due to judicial delays

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benami Transaction (Amendment) Act, 2016: tightens rules wrt benami transactions

Govt Measures

PM Urban Awas Yojana

Affordable Housing granted 'infrastructure' status → makes it easier to get loan

setting up Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA)

Benefits of Housing For All

- Interest subvention in home loans for BPL, LIG (lower income groups)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Housing For All by 2022

- Public Private Partnership
- In Situ Slum Redevelopment
- Beneficiary led construction
- land capitalization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identify the maladies affecting the proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Comment on the feasibility of alternatives available to TPDS. **(250 words) 15**

लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (TPDS) के समुचित कार्यकरण को प्रभावित करने वाली विकृतियों की पहचान कीजिए। TPDS के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों की व्यवहार्यता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) provides subsidized rations to BPL families via fair price shops.

Maladies
- poor targeting (inclusion / exclusion errors)
- leakage of funds
- delays in distribution
- malfunctioning Aadhar Based Biometric Authentification
- adulteration of food / giving less quantity than legal entitlement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Alternatives

→ Universal Basic Income → includes richer sections of society + money can be wasted on liquor + disincentive to work

→ Targeted Cash Transfers → high inclusion/exclusion errors; does not address problem of food security; in remote areas with poor connectivity to market, rations are preferred to cash

Benefits
- → prevents leakage of funds
- → reduces intermediaries
- → lower fiscal + administrative burden
- → timely payments
- → transparency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

social audit has improved TPDS performance in Chattisg. arh

WAY FORWARD

implementing cash transfers on pilot basis

giving people option of choosing between PDS and DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer)

studying results of pilot project before nation-wide implementation

'Right to food' comes under Art 21 (right to life) and should be ensured either through revamped TPDS or DBT.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30591
Center	ONLINE	Date	30/8/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Bes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The N.K. Sinha Committee on reviewing FRBMA framework has recommended setting up an independent fiscal council to:

→ guide government on fiscal policy

→ can be consulted in case of deviation from target

Need for Fiscal Council

→ Breaching Fiscal Targets: targeted deficit was breached in 2018-19 and the goal of achieving fiscal deficit of 3% of GDP seems far off

→ FRBMA goal of elimination of revenue deficit not reached within time

→ Crowding in effect due to high govt borrowing, restricts private investment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Intergenerational equity not maintained due to high deficit

→ High FD deters foreign investors

Independent Council will bring transparency and accountability as government will be forced to account for action taken to maintain targets.

Hence, the Council can prevent ruling governments from temptation of ~~population~~ populism and bring down debt to GDP ratio to 60% (40% centre, 20% states) in time bound manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Economic Survey 2017-18 pointed out that exports were key to the "East Asian Economic Miracle". In India, exports have weakened since global slowdown.

Steps to Increase Indian Export Competitiveness

1. Boosting agricultural exports (fallen due to successive droughts from 2015-2017):-
   - setting agri-export zones
   - food processing + value addition (SAMPADA scheme)
   - tackling phytosanitary barriers
   - GI branding of goods
   - scaling up farm production
   - removing export restrictions
   - support to farm cooperatives

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Addressing inverted duty structure → cost of imported raw material inputs > cost of finished goods imports = ↓ export of manufactured goods

3. Technology upgradation in manufacturing sector

4. Labour law reforms - currently Industrial Disputes Act requires government permission for retrenchment in establishments > 100 ppl.

5. Negotiating Free Trade Agreements with countries

6. Skilling of workers eg PMKVY

Multipronged strategy needed to fill up vacuum created by China's retreat from low-value manufacturing goods sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

National Mineral Policy, 2019 aims to encourage domestic exploration of India's mineral resources, to reduce import dependence and ensure optimum natural capital usage.

Features
- Right of First Refusal to Prospecting licens^e / Reconnaisance Permit Holders (to encourage pvt exploration)
- 100% FDI in coal mining
- allows transfer of mining leases + merger / acquistion of mining entities in certain sectors
- District Mineral Fund — to look after welfare of ppl in mining affected areas
- rationalization of reserved areas for state mining companies

The policy ensures that environmental clearance is obtained before mining. NGT and Supreme Court orders have to be followed in this regard.

District Mineral Funds ensure that people in mining affected areas are protected from hazards.

Hence, Policy ensures sustainable, responsible mining.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM-JIVAN Yojana supports setting up 2G bioethanol plants (based on lignocellulosic material as feedstock). The scheme:

→ provides Viability Gap Funding to set up plant

→ assured purchase of ethanol by state Oil Marketing Companies as part of ethanol-blended fuel programme

The scheme helps in achieving goals of National Biofuel Policy, 2018 as follows:

→ optimum utilization of agricultural wastes - prevents burning of wastes

→ reduces import dependence on West Asian countries + reduces fiscal deficit

→ ethanol blending ensures greater efficiency + eco-friendliness

Hence, 2G bioethanol plants are a great way of meeting India's rising energy demands, reducing pollution and using local resources for energy. State support + training will help surmount initial capital requirement & create employment in energy sector.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) refers to ~~using~~ using minimal ~~chemical~~ inputs with focus on natural sources of fertilizer (eg. manure) and pest management (eg. biological pest management).

Alternative to Conventional Agriculture

1. Reduces costs for farmers eg. ~~purchase of~~ traditional seed varieties instead of purchased HYVs from global giants like Monsanto
2. Preserves local farming practices which are more resilient to disaster + nutrient rich food eg. local coarse cereals → rich in micronutrients

Don't w
anything
margi
(इस भाग
कुछ ना लि

3. Four Waters Concept - using soil moisture, rainfall, surface water and groundwater in holistic manner for water conservation; reduces need for irrigation diesel pump based

4. Organic Farming has high value demand in market

5. Preserves soil quality, reduces salinization + water pollution

Hence ZBNF is a cost effective, ecologically sustainable method of farming catering to demand of healthy food.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

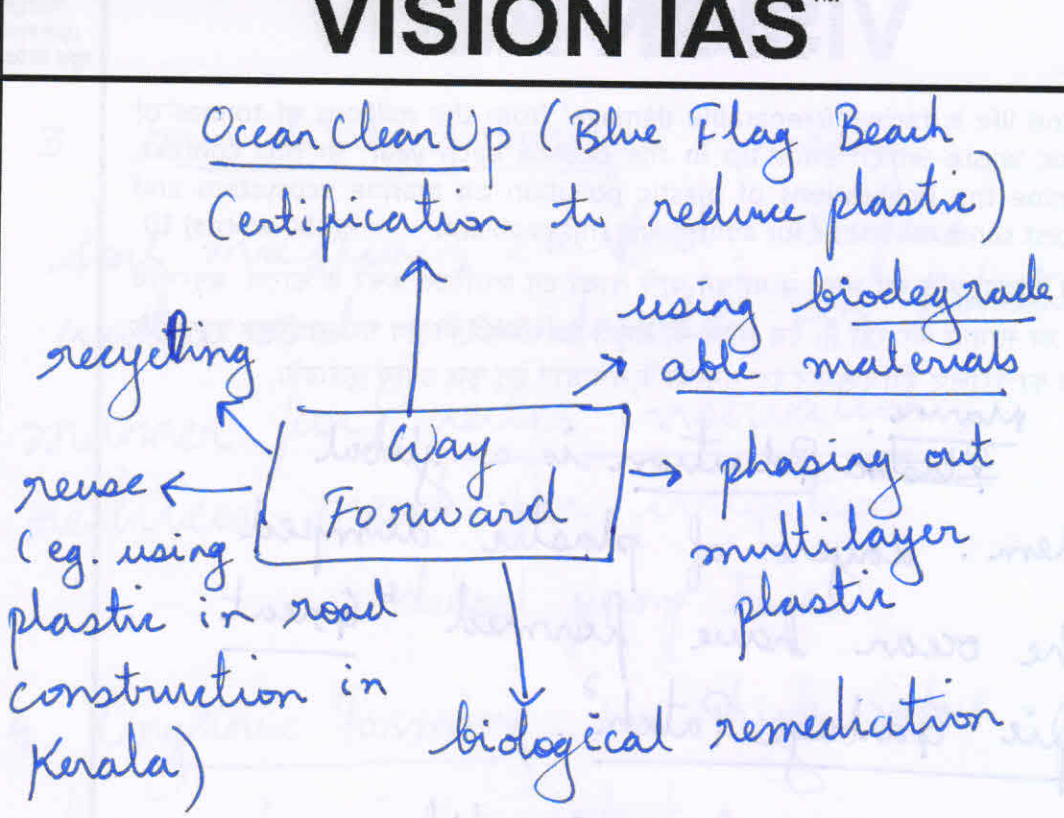
6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Marine ~~Plastic~~ Pollution is a global problem. Layers of plastic dumped in the ocean have formed 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch'.

Implications
- loss of marine life (eg. fish choking on plastics)
- diseases caused in sealife due to ingestion of microplastics
- pollutes pristine habitats like Great Barrier Reef
- plastics absorb heat → aggravating climate change

This shows overall negative impact on marine ecosystem with spillover effect on fishing livelihoods.



~~Initi~~ Initiatives like UN Campaign to End Plastic Pollution can help in awareness generation. In India, implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules will help.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat Stage (BS) Norms are fuel standards based on Euro Standards.

Increase in BS numerical value refers to increase in fuel efficiency + reduction of pollution.

In 2015, India decided to "leapfrog" from Bharat IV to Bharat VI standards. Delhi has become first city to implement BS6 norms based on Supreme Court orders.

Significance of BS6 by 2020

→ Reduces nitrogen and sulphur pollution (NO_x, SO_x) → lowers

disease burden

→ fewer carbon emissions - help India meet Paris Summit goals to fight global warming

Challenges

- hurts automobile industry
- less time for technology upgradation
- most vehicles built based on old fuel requirements
- can reduce jobs in automobile sector
- poor law enforcement

Cooperation between government, private industry & public must for timely implementation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes are the final stages of dying stars.

Challenges in imaging black holes -

black holes do not allow light to penetrate → act like a vaccum sucking up energy.

Imaging is based on reflection of light which is impossible in black hole.

Event Horizon Telescope makes use of gravitational waves released on collision of stars and creation of black hole.

Don't
anyth
ma
(इस
कुछ न

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) aims :

→ transparent, secure trade in arms

→ ensuring availability of latest technology for security

→ preventing misuse of arms/ diversion for purposes of global terrorism

India not part of NSG

Challenges

→ lack of trust between countries → reluctance to transfer technology

lack of transparency in global arms trade

Don't
anyth
ma
(इस
कुछ न

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.

(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Communication networks are vital to maintainence of security.

Eg: intelligence gathering, security database, military satellite such as CARTOSAT, INSAT 4, INSAT 4A, etc.

Threat to Security using Network

→ Access to communication by terrorist eg 26/11 Mumbai attacks

→ Using underground network hawala for transferring black money

→ Blockchain communication for illegal organized crime

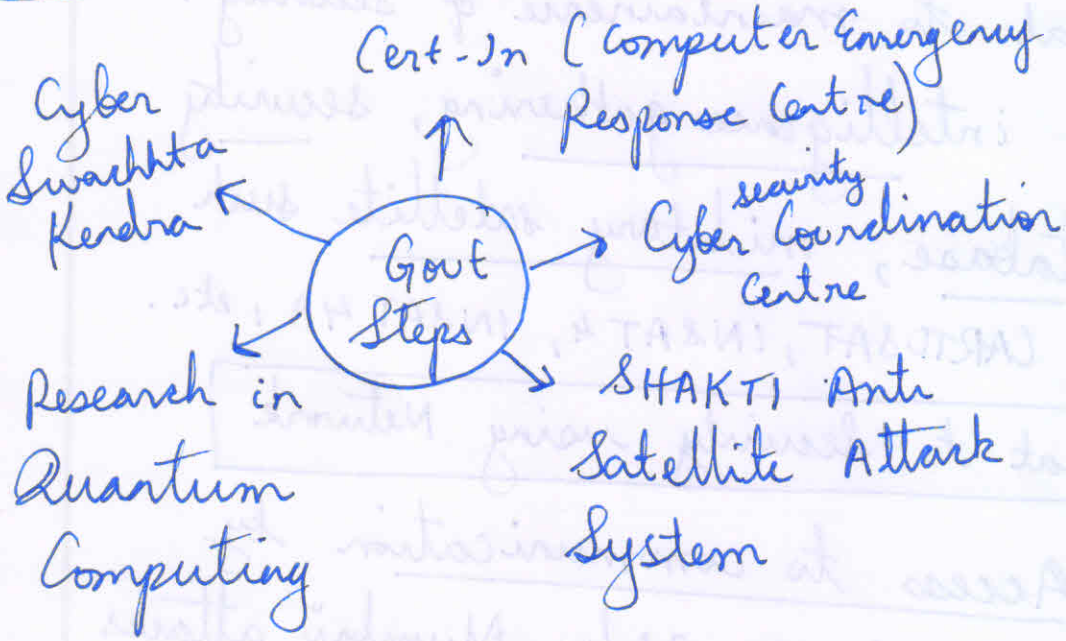
Don't
anythi
ma
(इस
कुछ न

Threat to Communication Network

→ Disruption of intelligence network

→ Data breach

→ Malware/ransomware eg. WannaCry



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) refers to energy sources that yield varying amounts of energy instead of a continuous flow (eg. solar, wind, ocean thermal energy, etc.)

Importance of Integration in National Grid

- meeting Paris targets (COP21) of 175GW renewable energy by 2030
- ending import dependence on fuel
- reducing carbon footprint
- abundant VRE sources in India
- reducing coking coal imports
- decentralized energy generation
- transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas
- meeting energy demand

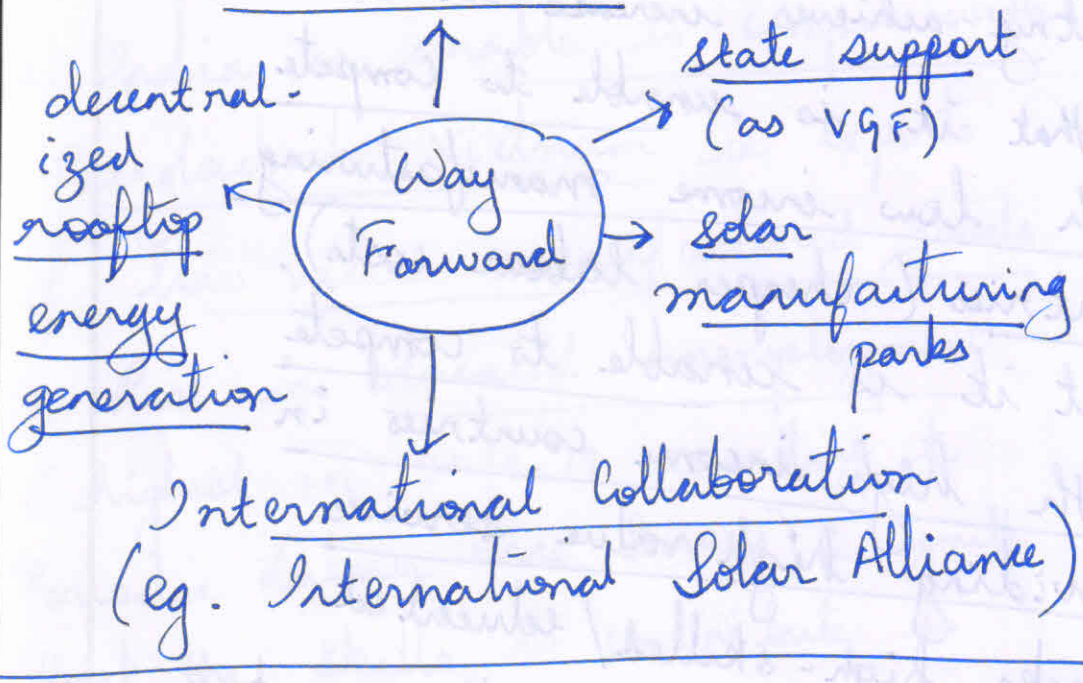
Challenges

- high initial capital costs (eg. setting up solar plant)
- large thermal capacity already installed (coal based)
- lack of indigenous manufacturing in VRE
- falling solar tariffs challenge financial viability; on the other hand dependence on Renewable Purchase Obligations
- import dependence on China for inputs / components
- lack of skilled workforce
- coal is cheaper

The biggest challenge with VRE is in ensuring energy storage supply in case of fluctuations (eg. rainy season for solar power).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In India, price of battery storage is still high.



12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle Income Trap is when a country achieves increase in income so that it is unable to compete with low income manufacturing countries (cheaper labour costs). Yet it is unable to compete with high income countries in providing high value services (lacks high-skilled/educated workforce). As a result, country is 'trapped' in stagnant state.

Economic Survey 2017-18 feared that India could fall into a premature middle income trap.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons

1. Stagnant manufacturing sector - share in GDP has remained 16% over past few years;
2. India is unable to compete with Bangladesh, Vietnam in exports of low value manufactured goods
3. Rise in educated unemployment (highest in 2018-19 according to Periodic Labour Force Survey): youth lack the skills to contribute to knowledge economy
4. Growth of disruptive technologies like AI, Big Data Analytics & Internet of Things: threaten India's competitive IT industry + BPO service industry

As the Survey has pointed out India has not made transition from agriculture to manufacturing society and is stuck in lower-middle income trap.

Boosting India's service sector competitiveness (Champion Sectors) and implementing manufacturing sector reforms is the need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy transmission is when any change in policy rate (i.e. repo rate) is reflected in the interest rates of banks and financial markets.

Importance

- allows RBI to control inflation by hiking repo rate & reducing liquidity in market → gives control to Central Bank
- responsive markets → boost to FDI due to policy predictability
- benefits consumers (eg. repo rate cut → reduced EMI payments)
- sign of mature economy

Issues: Reasons for Ineffective ~~Rate~~ Policy Transmission

1) Policy rate is only one of the factors determining marginal cost of lending (MCLR used by banks): MCLR is more sensitive to amount of liquidity in market

2) Banks reluctant to transmit rate cut due to stressed assets crisis + low profit margin.
Domestic households availing home/car loan are a reliable source of income

3) Under-developed bond market in India

4) External factors (eg. Fed Rate) also affect transmission

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recently, RBI has made adoption of external benchmark (repo rate, treasury bill) compulsory for bank loans to retail and domestic consumers.

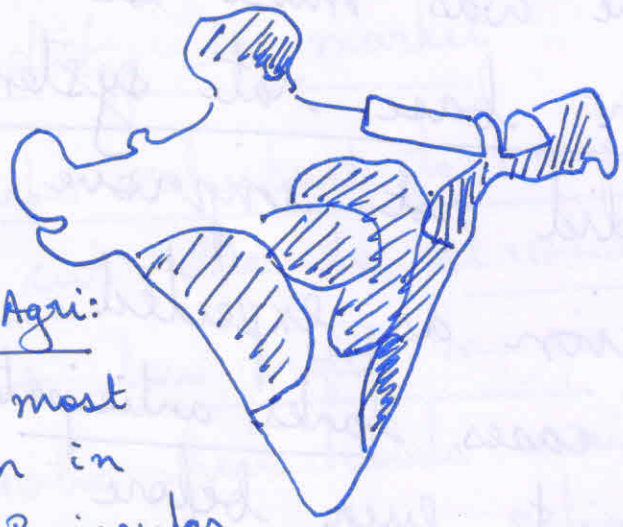
This move was must since shift from base rate system to MCLR did not improve transmission as expected.

In some cases banks anticipate rate movements even before RBI takes decision. Hence, RBI needs to improve data collection to remain sensitive to financial developments.

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed agriculture refers to <40% dependence on irrigation and covers 61% of Indian agriculture.



Rainfed Agri:

▨ = most common in Deccan/Peninsular regions

CONSTRAINTS

1) Low productivity - inability to scale up production

2) Variability of monsoon - fluctuating water supply

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Prevalence of drought

4) Climate change affects agri-output ; India is one of the most vulnerable countries

5) Absence of commercial agriculture

6) Government schemes have bias towards irrigated areas eg: diesel/electricity subsidy + higher PDS collection from Punjab/Haryana at MSP

Agronomic ~~Practi~~ Practices that Help in Stabilization of Production

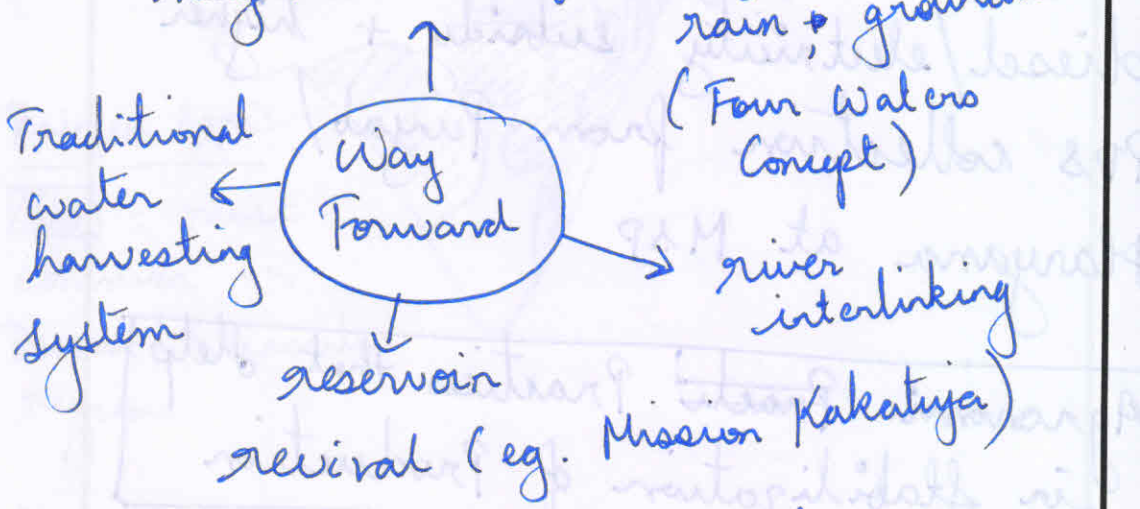
1) Adoption of drip irrigation (PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana)

2) Rainwater harvesting

3) Growth of drought-resistant varieties eg: jowar, bajra, ragi, pulses

4) Genetic modification to withstand drought

5) Mixed farming + allied activities for agri. income stability



Separate govt policy for rainfed areas is the need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Urea Sector (production and retail of ammonia as fertilizer) is plagued with many problems such as:

→ large number of inefficient fertilizer companies (drain on public resources)

→ diversion of urea during sales for non-farming purposes

→ heavy subsidy on urea has led to overutilization in farms causing soil salinity, water and nitrogen pollution + increased fiscal deficit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps Taken

→ selling urea in fixed quantity bags

→ neem-coated urea for slower absorption in soil; ensures optimum N:P:K ratio in soil

→ use of Direct Benefit Transfer on pilot basis while passing subsidy to fertilizer company

Reforms Needed

→ Nutrient Based Subsidy - for urea similar to ~~nitro~~ phosphorus and potassium

→ Decanalization of fertilizer imports

→ Improving targeting of beneficiary via Aadhar

→ Shutting down inefficient

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

fertilizer plants

→ Cracking down on urea black market

→ Agricultural extension - educating farmers about urea use

→ Extending Soil Health Card Scheme to ensure correct urea amount in soil

Govt must ensure that small farmers manage to avail subsidy by improving governance in urea sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and Benefit Sharing (part of Nagoya Protocol, Convention on Biodiversity) refers to equitable use of genetic & biodiversity resources of the country.

This aids in sustainable use of biodiversity:

- ensures protection of traditional farming practices, knowledge of medicinal plants, etc.
- fair use of biodiversity for research and development
- Conservation of farming seeds

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster resilience of infrastructure is necessary to reduce human and economic losses due to disasters. OECD survey predicts 2% loss in global GDP due to disasters.

Resilience
- Disaster proof buildings
- Disaster appropriate building material
- Retrofitting (eg. building houses on stilts in cyclone-prone areas)
- Emergency Escape System
- Food / Water Provisioning
- Firefighting equipment
- appropriate Floor Space Index

Challenges

1. Large network of infrastructure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

already built without keeping disasters in mind

2. High retrofitting costs

3. Urban expenditure diverted to Construction rather than maintenance.

4. High population density in ~~seismically~~ vulnerable areas (eg. Japan is seismically eruptive, Mumbai is prone to flooding)

5. Local building traditions abandoned in favour of one-~~fit~~ size-fit all model

Integration of Disaster Resilience

1. Decentralized urban planning
eg. flood prone cities like Madurai,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mumbai, etc. should have desiltation, mangrove conservation policies

2. Integrating infrastructure development with ecology eg. not violating coastal regulation zones

3. Infrastructure insurance

Peoples' participation, private sector interest and government policy push necessary for disaster resilient infrastructure as per Sendai Framework, 2016.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localization refers to storage of data within the geographical limits of the place where it is generated. Recently, RBI mandated storage of digital payments data in India.

Significance for India

1. Data sovereignty
2. Protection of data privacy
3. Use of data as 'public resource' (as mentioned by Economic Survey 2018-19)
4. Boost to data-based entrepreneurship eg. Fintech industry

~~on the lines of~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Countries with strong localization policy have emerged as global data giants (eg. China's Alibaba)

6. ~~Challe~~ Faster crime-solving - law enforcement agencies able to access data (current process rife w/ delays)

Challenges

1. Data localization not the same as data ownership; data will remain in cloud network in other countries. India still requires permission under Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty to access data of US-based companies

2. High storage costs

3. Restrictions on cross border flow of data hurts India's BPO +

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

outsourcing industries

4. Isolation from global data network is harmful

5. Data centralization increases cybersecurity risk

Although B.N. Srikrishna Committee report recommends data localization, India must weigh out pros and cons. Negotiating treaty with US under Clarifying Legal Overseas Use of Data (CLOUD) Act will be a good first step.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering refers to routing in black money into the economy as white money eg. through 'round tripping' as FDI.

Socio-Economic Menace

- emergence of tax havens (Panama, Caymen Islands)
- corrupts election process
- growth of neta-babu nexus
- emergence of black market
- reduces public faith in institutions
- aid to illegal activities (drug smuggling, traffiking, terrorism)

In India, it is widely prevalent increasing Global Corruption Index Ranking (Transparency International)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

| Measures to Combat Money Laundering |

1. Negotiating Double Tax Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with countries like ~~Mauri~~ Mauritius and Singapore
2. Operation Clean Money to crack down on tax evasion
3. Demonetization exercise to penalize holders of black money
4. Electoral Reforms - reducing amount of anonymous cash donations from ₹20,000 to ₹2000; electoral bonds to encourage cashless donations
5. Voluntary Disclosure Scheme

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Use of big data analytics to track tax evasion

7. UN Global Convention on Corruption includes money laundering

8. Financial Action Task Force attacks the growth of money laundering for purposes of terrorism

Way Forward

- tax rationalization to improve compliance (eg. Direct Tax Code)
- global dialogue on taxing e-commerce (eg. Apple avoided paying taxes in Europe by locating itself in Ireland)
- banning cash based donations in elections
- improving IT dept capacity

Hence India needs to improve efforts to promote cashless and compliant economy.

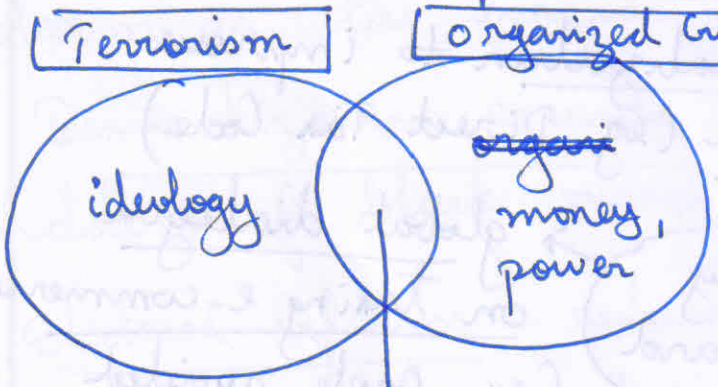
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism is an act of ideological violence aimed to shock and awe public. Organized crime is based around monetary motives and is uninterested in public reaction.



recruitment of youth, loss to public exchequer, societal harm

Symbiotic Relationship - money gained from organized crime (eg. drug smuggling, prostitution, trafficking, black

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

extortion, etc.) can be used to fund terrorist activities. eg. Mumbai mafia Dawood Ibrahim supported Pakistani terror groups

Both terrorism and organized crime are part of underground economy based on black money and need each other to thrive. In some cases organized crime, in the form of illegal weapons manufacture, forms a direct link to terrorist activity

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence tackling organized crime in cities is necessary to fight terrorism.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30591
Center	ONLINE	Date	10/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों (CRAs) का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इनकी कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) aim to help investors choose viable investment options, by rating of listed companies.

Significance of CRAs in India

→ Poor loan decisions made by banks led to NPA crisis (NPA share reached a high of 11% in 2018)

→ Recent IL&FS crisis in NBFC (Non Banking Financial Company) sector, a result of inadequate credit rating of investments leading to over-leverage in IL&FS

As a result, it is necessary to have CRAs to ensure financial stability and help ~~the~~ lenders make prudent investment decisions.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues in their working

→ Conflict of Interest - as they work on 'company pays' model i.e. company being rated pays the CRA. Instead there is need to move to 'subscriber pays' model.

→ Rate shopping among companies as they try to find best rating among CRAs. This needs to be regulated by SEBI.

→ Lack of competition between CRAs → the entry qualifications can be relaxed to encourage growth of CRAs in India.

A function Credit Rating System is necessary for financial markets to grow and prevent 2008 like crisis caused partly by poor performance of rating agencies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दें क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Baba Kalyani Committee Report has pointed out that despite high potential SEZs have not led to export boost and employment growth as seen in China.

Issues limiting SEZ Success

→ Fragmented land holding - unable to increase area of operation due to land acquisition issues

→ Reimposition of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has made them less favourable for investors

→ In India, focus has been on tax incentives rather than relaxed labour, environment inspection regulations (unlike China)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Domestic market base not utilized → SEZ goods are treated as imports in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) and cannot compete with ASEAN countries (which have FTA with India)

→ Location factors not utilized efficiently - unlike coastal location of Shenzen

---

WAY FORWARD

- revoking MAT
- implementing labour reforms
- treating SEZ at par with FTA countries
- improving logistical factors (eg. rail/road connectivity)
- skilling programmes for SEZ workers
- creating "land bank" to speed up land acquisition

SEZs are key to boosting exports, which as per Economic Survey is a must for 10% GDP growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Economic Survey 2019 have called the startup sector the "bright spot" of the economy.

Opportunities for Indian Startups

→ high population of educated youth → necessary to drive innovation

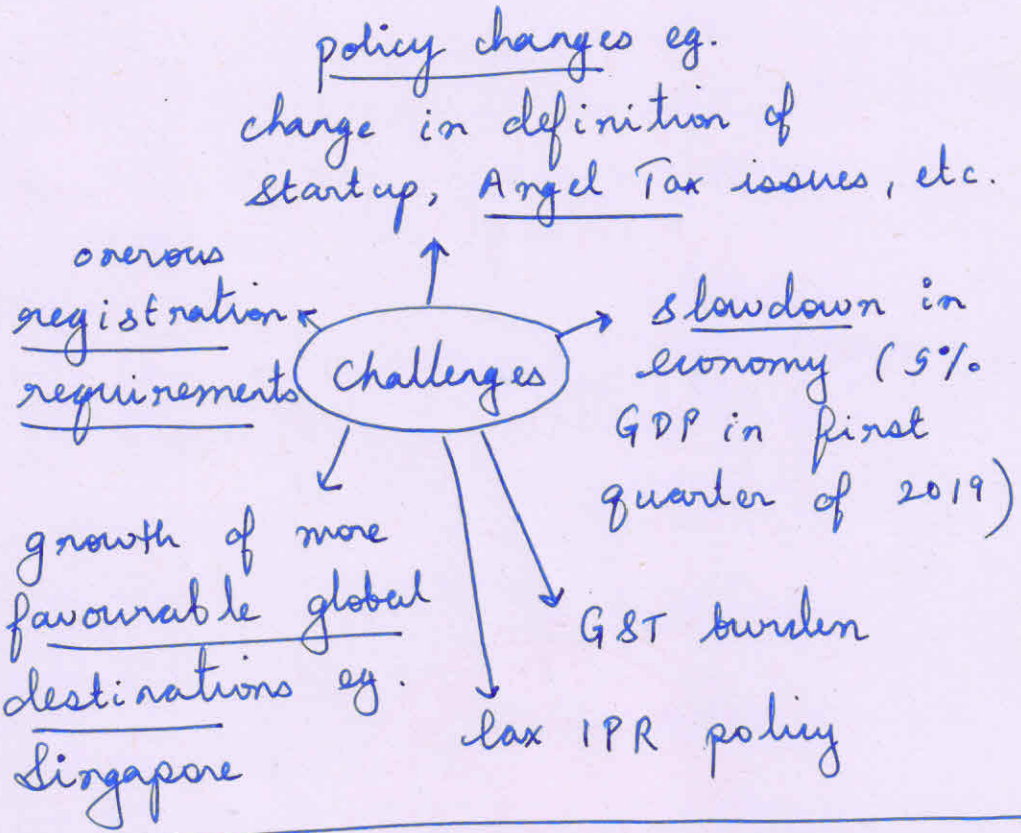
→ favourable policy climate → Startup India Mission with dedicated incubation centres in Universities

→ large domestic consumer base eg. companies like Flipkart and Snapdeal benefit immensely due to high volume of sales

→ high fintech adoption rate in India (2nd highest in world) is boost for digital startups

→ growing number of internet users

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



The Economic Survey 2019 claims that rate of job creation is higher among 'infant' firms like startups. Supporting startups by creating a favourable environment is a must.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

'चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था' (सर्कुलर इकॉनमी) पद प्राय: सुर्खियों में रहता है। वे कौन-से सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर यह आधारित है? भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Circular Economy refers to the optimum utilization of resources by looking at both production and waste management of goods.

PRODUCTION

REUSE / RECYCLE / RECONSTRUCT

Principles of Circular Economy

→ Minimizing expenditure, by Minimizing waste → eg. reuse of component parts, utilizing useful objects from waste

→ Environment Sustainability → reducing pollution caused by improper disposal eg : e-waste projected to double in next 5 years as per WEF

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Zero Effect, Zero Defect - minimizing adverse environmental impact caused by production (eg. carbon footprint)

→ boost to operations & management, recycling and waste management industry eg. ship-breaking industry in Gujarat, growth of waste to energy plants

Relevance to India - circular economy can help industries recover value from waste + formalize recycling through integration of waste pickers / kabadiwalas into waste collection system.

Circular Economy has huge job potential and ~~et~~ sets ground for Sustainable India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana led to opening of more than 35 crore bank accounts (as per Economic Survey 2019) making it the largest financial ~~exclu~~ inclusion exercise in world.

Assessment of PMJDY

PROS	CONS
- greater number of people with bank accounts	- usage of bank accounts is still low
- access to low interest credit in formal banking system	- few financial products specifically targeted to rural poor
- use of Direct Benefit Transfer in schemes eg. PAHAL	- poor bank penetration

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

- Differentiated banking eg. payment banks, regional rural banks, etc.
- increasing no. of bank correspondents
- improving logistics to encourage bank penetration in rural areas
- Bank - SHG linkage (NABARD scheme)
- promoting investment in Kisan Vikas Patra, Small Savings Scheme, etc.
- improving financial literacy

40% of population still do not have access to formal banking in rural areas. Increasing bank outreach is next step after PMJDY.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. **(150 words) 10**

नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं हैं।

River pollution is not isolated but negatively impacts surrounding ecosystem as follows:

→ pollution of watershed as whole
→ polluted water seeps into soil → harmful toxins enter water table
→ poisoning of aquatic wildlife → bioaccumulation - affects entire food chain
→ choking of animals/birds due to ingestion of plastics
→ unclean drinking water leads to spread of diseases in local community eg. cholera, diahorrea

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps Taken

- Namami Gange
- National River Cleaning Programming
- PPP model in Sewer Treatment Plant
- setting up of NGT
- water (Prevention of Pollution) Act

Despite aforementioned initiatives, pollution remains due to:

→ inadequate utilization of alloted funds in flagship schemes like Namami Gange

→ lack of community participation due to top-down nature of schemes

→ inadequate river pollution monitoring systems

→ poor governance → flouting of rules by industries eg. leather industry in Kanpur.

Concerted action across river basin is a must for clear environment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. **(150 words) 10**

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई मानव (MANAV) परियोजना क्या है? इस परियोजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

MANAV Project aims to ~~unit~~ formulate the human genome of an Indian. (Current human genome studies have Western bias).

Significance

→ groundbreaking feat in genetic sciences

→ can lead to better disease diagnosis

→ helps understand causes of congenital defects

→ lays ground for patient specific genetic treatment

→ improves knowledge of Indian scientists in highly competitive field

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MANAV can lead way to Indian participation in more ambitious projects such as OGP-Human Genome (Write).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. **(150 words) 10**

अतिचालकों के गुणों और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग से संबंधित बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Superconductors have zero electrical resistance (or ultra low resistance) leading to high electricity efficiency. Challenge is of achieving superconductivity at room temperature.

Applications
- high speed trains
- possible solution to energy crisis
- advanced battery storage
- revolutionizes field of electronics

Currently, superconductivity is only found at sub-zero temperature, limiting practical application

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? **(150 words) 10**

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रमुख गंतव्य स्थल के साथ-साथ पारगमन केंद्र बनने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

Drug trafficking refers to the illegal smuggling of drugs across borders raising social and security concerns.

Reasons for Rise in India

→ Geographical : India is located between Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan) and Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia) which are active hubs of drug trade

→ High rates of drug addiction among youth (esp. Punjab and Northeast) leading to high demand

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ large black money network

→ use of blockchain technology for illicit payments

Effect on Internal Security

- criminalization of youth
- link with other forms of organized crime eg. weapons manufacture
- complicity of police
- greater law and order problems
- influx of black money in economy

Way Forward

- Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System
- Rehabilitation under National Plan for Drug Demand Reduction
- improving law enforcement network
- cracking down on black money

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास वस्तुतः सीमा प्रबंधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (BADP), सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं में कैसे सुधार लाना चाहता है।

Border areas are especially vulnerable to security risks and therefore are at risk of :

→ lower economic growth (unwillingness of business to invest)

→ poor social indicators (absence of schools/hospitals in remote areas)

Border Area Development Programme :

→ helps build social infrastructure

→ social welfare schemes to drive employment eg. skilling programmes for youth

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

BADP aims to create goodwill towards army as well as to integrate border areas into mainstream.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नियत अवधि का रोजगार, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस, श्रम कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

Fixed Term Employment Rules notified to allow industries to hire non-permanent contract workers, who nonetheless enjoy same benefits as permanent workers. ~~Their contra~~

[Benefits of Fixed Term Employment]

1) Ease of Doing Business

→ allows employers to lay off workers based on terms specified in contract. This helps boost performance in workplace.

Currently, under Industrial Disputes Act permission of government required in firms >100 workers, to lay off workers. This has reduced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

working flexibility of firms preventing them from laying off.

→ allows employers to hire workers periodically ~~during~~ for non-routine functions

2) Achieving labour welfare

→ ensures that worker gets notice before lay-off as specified in contract

→ worker gets same benefits as permanent worker (eg. salary, gratuity, bonus, etc.)

→ rule based contractualization - to prevent exploitation of labour (in line w/ Art 23 of Constitution)

3) Job Creation

→ rules encourage firms to hire labour instead of machines

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~working flexibility of firms~~,
~~preventing them from scaling up~~.

→ allows scaling up of companies - creating direct and indirect jobs

Challenges

- retrenchment of permanent workers remains an issue
- no option for contract workers to become permanent after specified period (as in china)
- legalization of contract labour
- resistance from Unions

Although issue of rules will help improve business sentiments, systematic labour reforms are a must to drive growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India. **(250 words) 15**

एक वृद्धिशील पशुधन क्षेत्रक निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के लिए अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने और गरीबी से बाहर निकलने हेतु शुभ संकेत है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक का संधारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Current slowdown in agriculture sector (share in GDP has been stagnant ~ 10%) highlights need of livestock farming to diversify agri-practices.

Benefits to Low Income Households

poor procurement of foodgrains - livestock as income supplement

Benefits

- acts as food supplement; ensures nutrition security
- growing protein demand in country → eggs, milk, poultry
- can boost rural entrepreneurship
- potential of food processing in milk powder
- successful cooperative model of AMUL in dairy sector

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

With growing climate change and unpredictable monsoon, livestock is a stable source of income.

Strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth

Strategies

- using biowaste as fuel (waste to energy plants)
- positive use of biotechnology
  eg: GOKUL breeding mission
- no use of antibiotics in poultry feed → prevent anti-microbial resistance
- setting up agri-export zones
- inclusion of eggs in MDM (Mid Day Meal) Scheme can raise public demand
- policies must treat livestock at par with foodgrain agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IPCC report shows that livestock sector contributes 14% to human-made emissions. India must strive to reduce carbon foot-print by setting waste to energy plants, ensuring that growth of sector is sustainable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते के पूर्ण उदारीकरण की शुरुआत करने का समय आ गया है।

Capital Account Convertibility allows free movement of capital assets and liabilities across boundaries.

While India enjoys full current account convertibility, there are limits to capital entry in market (eg. FDI restrictions) and constraints on residents wishing to invest in foreign markets or borrow from foreign markets (eg. ECB limits).

Has the time come to allow full capital account convertibility?

PROs

→ boosts foreign direct investment leading to growth in employment and technology transfers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ reduces pressure on domestic banks as ~~zo~~ domestic investors can borrow from abroad ; free access to credit

→ market based efficiency - optimum allocation of capital without restrictions

Cons

→ can lead to 'financial overheating' of economy - due to speculative capital flows ; may lead to economic bubble as seen in Asian Financial Crisis (1999)

→ can reduce sovereignty of domestic firms

Since 1991, India has made efforts to open up capital market leading to improved growth and greater

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consumer choice. However any decision to allow full capital account convertibility must be based on country's current financial stability scenario.

As former RBI Governor, Raghuram Rajan said, the issue is not of desirability, it is of timing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कृषि विस्तार के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन्हें दूर करने में ICT से कैसे सहायता मिल सकती है।

Agriculture extension refers to spread of knowledge regarding agriculture sciences and improvement in R&D.

Challenges to Agriculture Extension

→ Main source of knowledge of new farm technology are private companies leading to conflict of interest eg: farmers may ~~adopt~~ buy GM Bollguard cotton seeds from Monsanto without knowing drawbacks

→ inadequate number of agriculture universities in India (mainly concentrated in Northwest belt)

→ lack of interest among youth in agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of Information, Communication, Technology in Addressing Issues:

→ Krishi Vigyan Kendras can help address farmer queries about best farming practices via online training modules

→ Collaboration with IMD with regard to:

- weather forecasting
- imaging of crops sown based on radio satellite

This can help farmers make data driven decisions. Use of SMS alerts about changing climatic conditions will help battle climate change.

→ Farmer Gyaan Channel on Doordarshan

→ Bol Farmer helpline for grievance redressal

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ AI based precision agriculture →
eg. use of soil data from Soil Health Card to make decision about sowing

Modern technology harnesses data for better decision making. By improving farmer knowledge via technology + positive use of data, ~~technol~~ goal of doubling farmers incomes by 2022 as per Ashok Dalwai Committee can be realized.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

अब जबकि भारत में GST को लागू हुए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के पथ पर अग्रसर है? प्रासंगिक तथ्यों से अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was the result of the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act. It is a value added tax, subsuming multiple taxes at Central, state and local level, to create single market.

While GST has potential to boost trade in the market, several constraints have limited its effectivity.

Positives of GST

→ reduction of multiple taxes (entry tax, octroi, CENVAT, luxury tax, etc.)

→ creation of integrated value chain by preventing cascading of taxes

→ increase in formalization of tax system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ many small firms eligible for Composition Scheme have opted to join GST instead to avail Input Tax Credit benefits

→ increase in tax compliance

Negatives of GST

→ although revenue growth is buoyant, it is lower than expected

→ malfunctioning of GST Network - crashed due to multiple users

→ confusion regarding e-Way Bill - downloading bill mid-journey is onerous

→ multiple tax slabs (~~5%~~ 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%) including cess ; exclusion of petroleum in GST → reduces simplicity

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ frequent changes to GST ~~stat~~ rates of goods - potential for lobbying

→ anti-profiteering clause may deter business

→ filing GST returns complicated for small firms

→ delay in payment of ITC reduces working capital requirements of MSMEs

Hence, although GST is the first step in tax reform, much more efforts are required to ensure goal of 'One Nation, One Tax'.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Carbon capture and storage refers to directly trapping carbon emissions from environment and storing it for use as fuel. This ensures carbon neutrality and prevents global warming.

eg: carbon sucking machines installed in factories, converting CO_2 into raw carbon by pushing it deep into earth (conversion via high pressure)

Potential Benefits

→ reduction in carbon emissions: helps countries achieve carbon offsetting goals under Paris Agreement, 2015 (COP21)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ keeps temperature rise within 1.5 °c above pre-industrial levels (as outlined in COP 21)

→ solution to energy crisis - reduces dependence on finite fossil fuels.

Challenges to Wide-Scale Deployment

→ highly expensive

→ many technologies still in development stage

→ some methods are energy intensive: may not lead to emission reductions

India - Specific Concerns

→ India has large installed capacity of thermal plants (coal based) which need to be utilized in medium term, as per NITI Aayog

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Renewable energy more cost efficient (eg. falling solar tariff)

→ rapidly rising energy demand means reliance on both conventional + non-conventional sources.

Although CCS technology has great potential, it needs to become commercially viable to be applicable to India's needs.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. **(250 words) 15**

आपदा प्रबंधन के दौरान सामने आने वाली लैंगिक विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र को लैंगिक रूप से और अधिक संवेदनशील बनाया जा सकता है।

Disaster management refers to the prevention, preparation for and mitigation of disasters. Disasters cause the greatest harm to vulnerable sections of society, such as women.

Gender Specific Challenges

→ lower female literacy results in lower awareness about DM strategies

→ lower female participation in DM drills due to confinement in house

→ greater financial vulnerability in event of ~~disaster~~ post-disaster losses especially in case of loss of primary breadwinner

→ greater chance of physical injury,

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~espe~~ especially among pregnant women

How to make DM more gender sensitive?

→ Disaster insurance scheme targeted at women in areas prone to disaster

→ Participatory DM Drills eg: high female participation in cyclone drill in Odisha

→ Involving women in disaster risk reduction planning by District DM Authority

→ Disaster awareness via ASHA/ anganwadi workers → outreach to women

→ Women support systems eg. proactive role of Kudumbshree (SHG) in aftermath

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of Kerala floods in 2018.

By involving women in all stages of disaster management cycle, DM can become more inclusive as per goal of Sendai Framework, 2016.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Globally, the gender gap in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Medicine) fields is very high.

There is low participation of women in scientific research due to following reasons:

→ prevalence of gender stereotypes claiming boys have natural flair for maths and science

→ lower female enrolment in higher education in India

→ ~~career~~ career-family life trade off - many women leave research on becoming a mother.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ lack of positive role models

→ possible gender discrimination in hiring in academia

Steps Taken

- fellowships to encourage women scientists to return to research post-pregnancy
- scholarships for female students at IITs
- INSPIRE, IMPRINT fellowships
- Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 2016 passed - increasing leave from 12 to 26 weeks

---

Apart from schemes, bottom-up change in social mindset needed to encourage girls to take an interest in sciences.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने हेतु NIA अधिनियम और UAPA अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recent amendments made to security framework:

(i) Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA): it is now possible to designate individuals as terrorists; prior rule applied only to terrorist organizations.

This has enabled known individuals like Masood Azhar to be declared as 'terrorist', ~~enab~~ allowing MHA to take more effective action.

PROBLEMS

→ may lead to individual targeting; person "associated" with terrorist organization also liable for arrest (same as participants in terrorist activity)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) recent changes in NIA Act lowers bar for preventive detention

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान और भावी (उभरते) खतरों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को पर्याप्त सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Security Architecture faces both present threats (border skirmishes, ~~traffic~~ trafficking at borders, piracy, etc.) and evolving threats (cyberattacks, drone warfare, etc.).

Recent Steps for Modernization

→ creating Chief of Defence Staff integrating army, air force and navy for integrated attack

→ Make II Manufacturing Scheme to drive indigenous manufacture of arms + technology ~~transf~~ transfer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

due to 'Strategic Partnership' with global defence manufacturing companies

→ Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System uses high-end surveillance technology and command and control structure for intelligence gathering

→ ~~so~~ rationalization of procurement procedure

→ use of satellite technology eg. GSAT 7 and GSAT 7A as dedicated military satellites

→ Strategic Partnership with US: inclusion in Strategic Trade Authorization I list allows access to dual use technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Due to~~ Along with steps taken to modernize army capacity, reforms as per Kargil Review Committee recommendations are must. There is also need to streamline intelligence gathering by agencies like IB and RAW through implementation of NATGRID.

A comprehensive cyber defence policy keeping in mind India's space assets is must for 21st century security needs.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1329)

Name of Candidate	SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	30591
Center	Online	Date	25/7/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Numismatics and epigraphy have played a significant role in reconstruction of ancient Indian history. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**
मुद्राशास्त्र (न्यूमिस्मेटिक्स) और पुरालेखशास्त्र (एपिग्राफी) ने प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Numismatics (the study of coins) and epigraphy (the study of scripts) have helped reconstruct Indian history.

Role of Numismatics

- early punch marked coins are found during 6th century BC. Although they contain no name of ruler, symbols such as trees, birds, flowers, etc. demonstrate people's artistic appreciation of nature.
  It also shows beginnings of money economy.
- Coins keep track of foreign invaders → Parthians, Scythians, Kushans, Bactrians, issued coins in the name of the king. Kushan gold coins have high metallic purity → shows flourishing economy
- Gupta coins → largest gold coins in number

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Later coins have Persian script → shift in dynasty

Role of epigraphy

→ ~~Tam~~ Harappan script has never been deciphered, yet it indicates early beginnings of writing in Indian subcontinent.

→ James Prinsep's deciphering of Brahmi script helped understanding Ashoka's message of peace & material life of Mauryan Times.

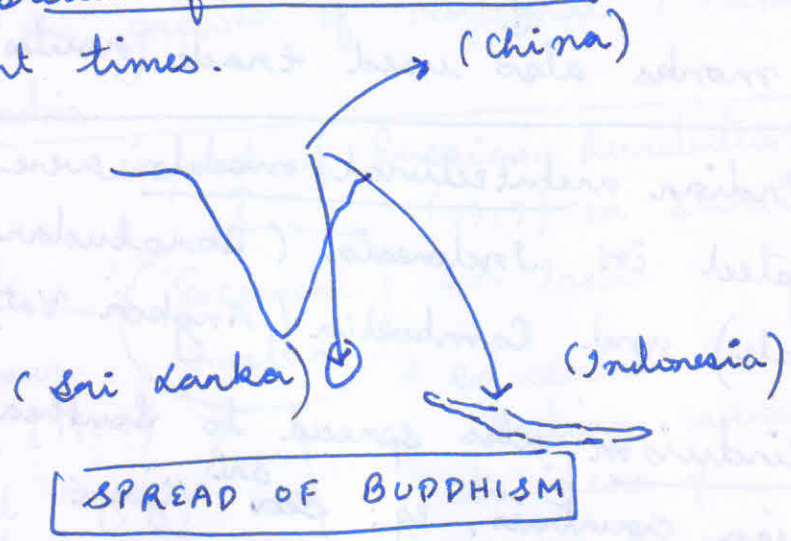
→ Inscriptions such as Harisena's description of Samudragupta help understanding kings' victories.

Numismatics and epigraphy shed light on the archeological record of the past.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Among various modes, trade played an important role in the spread of Indian culture abroad in the ancient period. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
विविध साधनों के साथ-साथ, व्यापार ने भी प्राचीन काल में विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

International trade has helped in spread of Indian culture since ancient times.



→ Growth of trade routes spanning continents around 1st century AD made Buddhism into a world religion.

The Satavahanas set up the Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha which connected to the Chinese Silk Road.

Don't write anything thi margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें

exchange of stories / ideas

greater connectivity ← TRADE → traders visited temples

monks also used trade routes

→ Indian architectural models were adopted in Indonesia (Borobudur Temple) and Cambodia (Angkor Vat).

→ Hinduism also spread to Southeast Asian countries, eg: ~~Sri~~ Sri Vijaya dynasty in Sumatra, Khmer dynasty in Cambodia.

Due to trade connectivity, people-to people interaction increased leading to cultural osmosis.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Various internal and external factors shaped the national movement in India. Assess the significance of the period of the first world war in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को विभिन्न आंतरिक एवं बाह्य कारकों ने स्वरूप प्रदान किया। इस संदर्भ में प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की अवधि के महत्व का आकलन कीजिए।

World War I (1914-18) coincided with the growth of National Movement in India.

External Factors

- impact of Russian Revolution (1917) on socialists in India
- educated Indians exposed to ideas of nationalism
- inspired by Russian nihilists
- inspired by Irish Home Rule Movement
- victory of Japan over Russia (1904) boosted Asian confidence

Internal Factors

- Gandhi's satyagraha in Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad
- economic critique of British Rule
- growing dissension in Press
- failure of Moderate politics

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact

→ The Home Rule movement led by Annie Besant & B.G. Tilak helped in spreading political awareness

→ Growth in revolutionary activities abroad eg: India league, secret societies in Berlin, Paris, Canada, etc.

→ Gandhian movements in Champaran, Kheda & Ahmedabad → public awakening to non-cooperation

→ Jallianwala Bagh incident lead to national uproar

→ Rowlatt satyagraha improved organizational structure of Congress Party.

Hence, WWI was a turning point in Indian history.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was a far-sighted realistic leader with great diplomatic and military skills. Discuss in the context of his contribution to national freedom struggle. **(150 words) 10**

नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस उत्कृष्ट राजनयिक और सैन्य कौशल रखने वाले एक दूरदर्शी यथार्थवादी नेता थे। राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उनके योगदान के संदर्भ में इसपर चर्चा कीजिए।

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was a popular, socialist leader that inspired the young.

CONTRIBUTION

→ helped strengthen socialist base within Congress; formed India Independence League along with Nehru

→ initiated practice of economic planning alongside Constitution drafting (was member of Nehru Report)

→ believed in taking advantage of tactical weaknesses of British → opposed British during WW II when most Congressman were in support

Don't wr anything margin (इस भाग कुछ ना लि

→ after failure in Haripura Congress Session, 1938 formed his separate Forward Bloc based on radical Marxist ideas

→ supported working-class movement in India

→ established Azad Hind Fauj during WW II to win India from British via military force. AHF had separate women's regiment, indicating gender equality.

Sought help from Japan and Germany showing global leanings.

Although the Indian National Army was a military failure, it captured the imagination of the Indian public.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the emergence, significance and decline of the Home Rule League movement during the freedom struggle of India. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान होमरूल लीग आंदोलन के उद्भव, महत्व और पतन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Home Rule Movement led by Annie Besant and B.G. Tilak was inspired by Irish Home Rule Movement, and demanded dominion status for India.

Emergence
→ during WWI, when Congress supported Britain
→ rise of food prices, compulsory recruitment in army created agitation in people

SIGNIFICANCE
→ spread of political awareness among peope eg: newspapers,

lectures, pamphlets, speeches, debating clubs

→ mobilization of youth in constructive way

→ nationalist education across India: Tilak focused on Bombay, Besant in rest of India

DECLINE

→ movement lost momentum after arrest of leaders; later, death of Tilak and Besant's turn to spiritualism

→ youth more attracted to revolutionary terrorism

→ new style of Gandhian politics

Nevertheless, the Home Rule Leagues helped in spreading nationalist awareness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Enumerate the factors responsible for the decline of Mughal empire in India. How did it help in the expansion and consolidation of British power? **(150 Words) 10**

भारत में मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इसने ब्रिटिश शक्ति के विस्तार और सुदृढ़ीकरण में किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की?

The great Mughal Empire began to decline in the 18th century following death of Aurangzeb.

CAUSES

→ lack of strong Mughal ruler after Aurangzeb

→ Delhi became centre of internal court politics

→ Emergence of Regional Powers

- ↑ Saadat Khan, Lucknow
- → Nizam ul Mulk, Hyderabad
- → Marathas
- → Jats
- ↓ Rajputs
- ← Mysore
- ← Bengal

→ expansion of Empire into Golconda was a drain on treasury → lead to jagirdari crisis

→ foreign attacks : Nadir Shah, Ahmed Shah Abdali → blow to Mughal prestige

[Expansion & Consolidation of British]

→ power vacuum after fall of Mughals ; British managed to defeat regional powers one-by-one

→ easily obtained dastaks to conduct ~~passed~~ trade

→ growth of British army

Hence decline of Mughals paved way for British rule in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What challenges did independent India face in integration of princely states? In this context, throw light on the role played by Sardar Patel.
(150 words) 10

देसी रियासतों का एकीकरण करने में स्वतंत्र भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा? इस संदर्भ में, सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Challenges faced by Independent India in integration of princely states :-

→ rulers of Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh refused to join the Indian Union

* in Hyderabad, Nizam unleashed force of Razakars → Indian army stepped in leading to liberation

* in Junagarh, referendum favoured India

* in Kashmir, Hari Singh was forced to sign Instrument of Accession after attack by Pakistani raiders

[Role of Sardar Patel]

→ used persuasion and compromise to make Indian princes relent.

→ offer of privy purse and state honours

→ promise not to usurp property of princes

Slowly, princely states signed the Instrument of Accession finally leading to a united India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Give an account of the the Iranian Revolution of 1979 and discuss its impact on the politics of West Asia. **(150 words) 10**

1979 की ईरानी क्रांति का विवरण दीजिए और पश्चिम एशिया की राजनीति पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Prior to 1979, Iran was ruled by the pro-American Shah Reza Khan who was part of the Baghdad Pact supporting Western Bloc.

Causes of Revolution
- → strong public disaffection with Shah and pro-America policy
- → growth of socialism among youth
- → growth of religious fundamentalism of Ayatollah Khomeini

Revolutionary groups toppled

Shah's rule in 1979 and Iran became a theocratic state ruled by the Ayatollah Khomeini.

[Impact]

→ raised panic among Sunni majority states like Saudi Arabia

→ America feared rise of socialism & Russian interference

→ growth of religious fundamentalism among Shia groups.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The cultural revolution in China was an example of the cult of personality leading to widespread destruction. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
चीन में सांस्कृतिक क्रांति व्यक्तित्व के प्रति निष्ठा का एक उदाहरण थी, जिससे व्यापक विनाश हुआ। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Cultural Revolution of China (1969) aimed to wipe out opponents of ~~Commu~~ Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and its leader Mao Zedong, in the name of promoting 'authentic' Chinese culture.

Cult of Personality
- → silenced critics of Mao
- → caused writers, artists to exile
- → suppression of free thought

Widespread Destruction
→ consolidated One Party Dominance

→ state sponsored torture leading to many deaths

→ misuse of state police and army

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Critically discuss the successes and failures of League of Nations in removing the major obstacles to peace after the First World War.
(150 words) 10

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के पश्चात् शांति के मार्ग में प्रस्तुत प्रमुख बाधाओं को दूर करने में राष्ट्र संघ (लीग ऑफ नेशंस) की सफलताओं और विफलताओं की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

League of Nations was set up ~~at the~~ immediately after WWI and based on Woodrow Wilson's "14 Points".

Success
→ attempt to unite countries after war
→ suggested using economic sanctions instead of military measures
→ global political forum

Failure
→ US, Germany and USSR did not join - rendering

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the body ineffective

→ League of Nations did not prevent German expansion during 1930s, ultimately leading to WWII

→ unable to control German nationalism

Although the LON was a brave attempt at world peace, it lacked the structure & powers to be successful.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Like the Bhakti saints who were engaged in breaking down the barriers within Hinduism, the Sufis too infused a new liberal outlook within Islam. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

भक्ति संतों की ही भांति, जो हिंदू धर्म में अंतर्निहित बाधाओं को दूर करने में लगे थे, सूफी संतों ने भी इस्लाम के भीतर एक नए उदार दृष्टिकोण का समावेश किया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bhakti saints like Andal, Sundaran, and Appar in the South, and Mirabai, Tulsidas and Kabir in the North, made Hinduism more inclusive, breaking down caste and gender barriers.

Similarly, the Sufi saints infused a liberal outlook within Islam:-

→ relationship with God was made personal. not exclusively centred around Quran and shariat

→ broke monopoly of maulvis over religious discourse

→ emphasis on music to achieve

divine ecstacy (sama) broke Islamic prohibition on song and music

→ new tradition of Sufi silsilas (genealogy of teacher and student) open to all regardless of class and gender

→ dargahs (burial spot) of saints like Nizamuddin Auliya and Salim Chishti visited by people of all faiths

→ Sufi philosophy greatly influenced Akbar who based the religion of 'Din-i-Ilahi' on the concept of divine love.

The impact of ~~Suf~~ Sufism made Mughal rulers more

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

tolerant and open in comparison to other Muslim leaders.

Hence, Sufi culture imparted Indian thought deeply.

12. Provide an account of inscription and monuments that are chief sources of information about the Vijayanagara Empire. In this context, also highlight the key features of the Vijayanagara temple architecture. **(250 words) 15**

उन अभिलेखों और स्मारकों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए जो विजयनगर साम्राज्य के संबंध में जानकारी के प्रमुख स्रोत हैं। इस संदर्भ में, विजयनगर मंदिर स्थापत्य की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The Vijayanagara Empire prospered near the banks of the Tungabhadra during the Medieval period.

Sources
- monuments at Hampi eg: Virupaksha ~~Bashavatan~~ Temple, Lotus Mahal
- travellers accounts: Abdur Razaq, Barbosa, etc.
- writings of Krishnadeva Raya eg. Amuktamalyada

ARCHITECTURE

→ Vijayanagara temples are built in Vesara style (mix of different styles)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ incorporate features of Islamic architecture such as arch and dome

→ detailed carving of horses, lotuses and flowers on temple walls

→ temple contains mural ~~paintas~~ paintings

→ musical pillars

→ large entrance hall

→ image ~~ete~~ of king also built within temple precincts to show divinity of ruling dynasty

→ function of some structures like Navami Ribba are unknown

→ temple was also a centre of dance and music. Sculptures of women in dancing positions also visible.

Vijayanagara temples show a unique fusion of styles showing various cultural influences.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What were the expectations behind the introduction of permanent settlement by the British in Bengal? Why did the Zamindars default on payments under this system initially? Also provide reasons for the system not being extended much beyond Bengal. **(250 words) 15**

बंगाल में अंग्रेजों द्वारा स्थायी बंदोबस्त की शुरुआत करने के पीछे निहित अपेक्षाएं क्या थीं? आरंभ में इस प्रणाली के अंतर्गत ज़मींदार भुगतान करने में विफल क्यों रहे? साथ ही, इस प्रणाली को बंगाल से बहुत दूर विस्तारित नहीं करने के कारणों को भी बताइए।

Permanent Settlement system of land revenue collection (set up by Cornwallis) fixed a defined rate of ~~[illegible]~~ revenue on land to given to state by zamindar on timely basis.

Expectations

→ would lead to fixed source of income for British

→ encourage zamindar to make long term investments in land

⇒ since after paying revenue, surplus would go to zamindar

→ stability for both zamindar and state

→ create a loyal zamindar class

Reasons for Default

→ initial rate of ~~interest was~~ revenue was fixed too high

→ Sunset Clause - no leniency for delayed payment ; zamindars land would be auctioned on non-payment

→ British had disbanded zamindars private army and cutcheries → no means of maintaining law and order among peasants

→ decline of zamindars influence and growth of money-lending jotedars

REASONS FOR NOT SPREADING SYSTEM

→ failure of British to collect

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

decided rates

→ fake auctioning - zamindars men would again bid for same land under different name without making payment

→ Ryotwari system of direct dealing with peasants to be more profitable

Hence, the Permanent Settlement System was unable to fulfill early expectations.

14. Critically discuss the contribution of the Indian capitalist class in the freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**
स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में भारतीय पूँजीपति वर्ग के योगदान पर समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

By the early 20th century, the Indian capitalist class had matured with cotton mills, jute mills and steel industry (TISCO) reaching national scale.

CONTRIBUTION TO FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Although early approach to nationalism was ambivalent (capitalists had formed Anti-Non Cooperation League), they decided to support national movement because:-

→ unfair British trade policies -
- provided no support to infant Indian industries
- adverse Rupee - sterling ratio

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- racist nature of British capitalists

→ influence of Gandhi - leaders like G. D. Birla was impressed by attitude of non-violence which was conducive to business

→ formation of FICCI with Gandhi's blessings

Role
- → large donations to Indian National Congress
- → made concessions to Indian labour movement
- → swadeshi industries boost to national pride
- → Bombay Plan, 1944 - designed by top Indian capitalists emphasized role of state planning in development of Indian economy

Funding by Indian capitalists alongside support of small traders helped develop organization of Congress making it a national party.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Why is it argued that Non-Cooperation movement and Khilafat agitation represented a new stage in the growth of Indian national movement?
(250 words) 15

यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि असहयोग आंदोलन और खिलाफत आंदोलन ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के विकास में एक नवीन चरण का प्रतिनिधित्व किया?

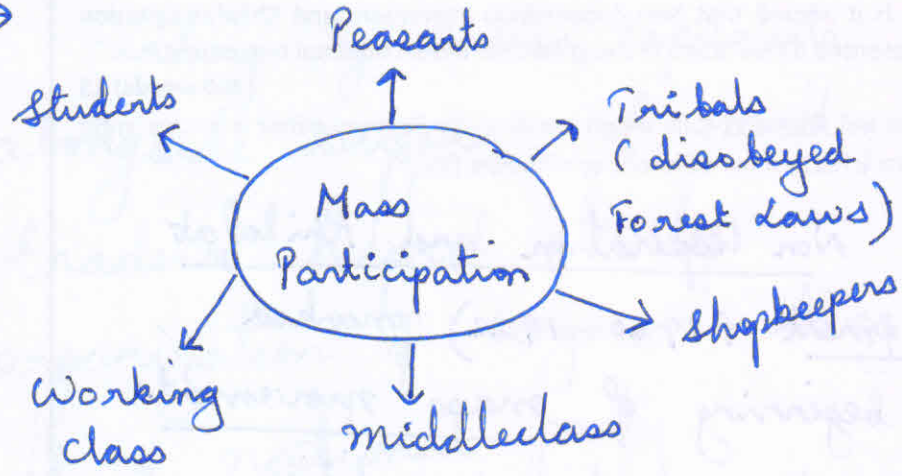
Non Cooperation and Khilafat Movement (1920 - 1922) marked the beginning of mass movements in Indian national politics.

SIGNIFICANCE

→ united Hindus and Muslims on same plank

→ New Techniques
- → boycott of foreign goods
- → picketing of liquor stores
- → burning foreign cloth
- → holding rallies, demonstrations
- → lawyers quit practice, resignation of government servants, students quit school
- → non-payment of land revenue

→



Negative Aspects

→ inflaming religious consciousness led to communal riots after movement eg: Moplah Revolt, Kerala

→ Liberal Muslims like Jinnah critizized support to Khalifa → seen as step backward in modernization of Islam

→ eruption of Non-Violence eg: Chauri Chaura station, 1922

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

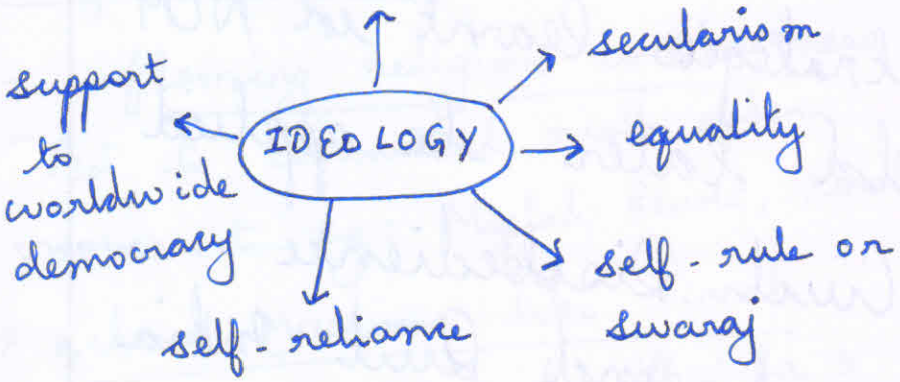
Nevertheless, NCM / Khilafat movement brought Gandhi and Congress Party to national stage and indicated power in the masses.

Strategies learnt in NCM would later be applied in Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.

16. Over the years, the nationalist movement successfully created an ideology and culture of democracy and civil liberties that became a source of its strength. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

समय के साथ, राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन ने लोकतंत्र और नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं की विचारधारा और संस्कृति का सफलतापूर्वक सृजन किया जो इसकी शक्ति का स्रोत बनीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian National Struggle was an ideological as well as a political movement.



FOUNDATION FOR DEMOCRACY

→ the feeling of nationalism cut across linguistic, regional, class, ~~etc~~ ethnic and religious barriers

- united different regions (from Bhagat Singh in Punjab to Rajaji

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in Tamil Nadu)

- united different social groups - farmers, tribals, soldiers, capitalists, etc. all had grievances against British
- reformist outlook : Gandhi strove for Hindu-Muslim unity and abolition of untouchability

Ideals adopted in Constitution

- Art 14-18 right to equality
- [Art 17 = abolition of untouchability]
- Art 51A : duty to respect ideals of national movement
- Art 25-28 freedom of religion

→ initiated economic planning : Karachi Session of Congress

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Role of press in national movement ensured Art 19 (a) ⇒ freedom of speech & expression

The experience of British subordination made Indians long for sovereignty, racism for equality, bondage for freedom.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Even though the leading Indian Nationalists had long been sensible of the power of the mother tongue to rouse and move, linguistic reorganisation of states after independence took some time to become a reality. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

भले ही अग्रणी भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी लंबे समय से जागृत होने और आगे बढ़ने में मातृभाषा की शक्ति से अवगत रहे थे, लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन को वास्तविकता में परिणत होने में कुछ समय लगा। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Indian Nationalists feared division of states on linguistic basis for following

reasons :-

→ they thought it would encourage regional feelings leading to Balkanization of India

→ Central unity was given priority so soon after Partition

→ division of states should be on basis of administrative convenience

Linguistic redivision occured

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

due to widespread protests by states.

STATE CONCERNS

- feared imposition of Hindi
- pride in regional language & culture
- linguistic boundaries made administrative sense

Ultimately, death of Potti Sriramulu in 1953 forced Centre to carve out separate state of Andhra Pradesh for Telegu speaking population.

GRADUAL ORGANIZATION OF STATES

→ formation of States Reorganization Commission, 1956

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ passing of States Reorganization Act, 1956 on linguistic basis

Contrary to the fear of national leaders, linguistic reorganization has helped to strengthen Indian unity avoiding fate of Pakistan (East Pakistan split to form Bangladesh).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Critically evaluate the role of caste based mobilisations and movements in improving the socio-economic and political status of scheduled castes and backward classes in post-independence India. **(250 words) 15**

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति को सुधारने में जाति आधारित लामबंदी और आंदोलनों की भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Caste-based mobilization since 1980s has transformed Indian politics leading to rise of backward caste leaders.

Impact

→ vote-bank politics ensures that SCs and backward classes cannot be ignored by political leaders → gives voice to marginalized

→ Reservations: following implementation of Mandal Commission Report (additional 27% reservations for OBCs) representation of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

backward castes in educational institutes & government jobs has become more equitable

→ enhancing dignity of the individual: laws like Prevention of Atrocities Act ensures that younger generation will fight for its rights.

Influence of Dalit Panther Movement also led to birth of Dalit art and literature focusing on empowerment.

Barriers

→ Census 2011 shows ~~too~~ landlessness ~~ownership~~ rates concentrated among SCs and STs.

→ High prevalence of caste-ism (>95% marriages within caste)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ farm crisis has disproportionately hit OBC groups eg: Marathas, Jats, Patidars

→ Government jobs only form 2% jobs in India → reservations not a solution to unemployment problem

Although political mobilization has helped, changes in mindset and ~~so~~ economic structure are needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss whether the Second World War was a conflict of ideologies or an inevitable international conflict resulting from pursuit of imperial interests. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध विचारधाराओं का एक संघर्ष था या साम्राज्यवादी हितों के अनुसरण के परिणामस्वरूप एक अपरिहार्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष था।

WWII was the result of both ideological conflict as well as imperial interests.

CONFLICT OF IMPERIAL INTERESTS

- Treaty of Versailles had shrunk Germany's territory. Hitler sought to regain & expand Germany on imperial lines.

Although the Allies pardoned Hitlers invasion of Czechslovakia (policy of appeasement), the invasion of Poland in September, 1939 triggered the war.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT

The war was also a response to the ideology of fascism.

Fascism
- ultra-right nationalism
- glorification of military
- centralized state planning
- seeks to destroy the 'outsider' enemy (in Germany's case : the Jews)

→ Nazi ideology considered democratic liberalism practiced by US, UK and France to be weak and unstable. Democrats were blamed for Germany's defeat in WWI.

→ Anti-semitism portrayed Jews

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as greedy capitalists.

The fear of German expansion and opposition to fascist ideology triggered the Allies' declaration of war against Germany.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Comparing the process of decolonisation in Africa and Asia, explain why did it take longer for African countries to gain independence. **(250 words) 15**

अफ्रीका और एशिया में विउपनिवेशीकरण की प्रक्रिया की तुलना करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने में अफ्रीकी देशों को अधिक समय क्यों लगा।

Both Asia and Africa were colonized by European powers. However, Africa's process of decolonization took a longer time because :-

→ middle class was comparitively under-developed - in India, Congress took lead in spreading nationalist ideology since 1885.

→ lack of national leaders - in contrast, India had Gandhi, Jinnah, C. Rajagopalachari, Sardar Patel, etc...

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ internecine tribal conflicts prevented growth of national feeling

→ continual mineral exploitation by British (rubber, gold, ivory, etc.) made Africa economically important for British Empire

→ lack of national strategies like non cooperation, satyagraha, etc.

→ absence of free native press

→ harsher suppression of revolt by European plantation owners

→ vast size of African continent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ under developed state structure

However by the 20th century, African leaders like Nelson Mandela began to take charge and fight for freedom.